

**rida Mayor Caught in Stabbing**  
Mayor Bill Frederick of Gidea, earned an election of hero gunslayer and wife-stabber. "He was run for mayor of Carnegie, Conn. Eastwood, a Democrat, was in the parking lot when he was shot. His police-issued gun from the glove compartment of his car gave him a warning shot. He was jailed on attempted murder charges. Joanne, 23, was treated for a head injury and has a process of getting a driver's license.

**British physicist whose**  
creation outraged Only  
legislators and a scientist  
who came to be  
years later were among those  
elected \$10,000 Wolf prizes  
Thursday in Geneva.  
The awards, given in  
several winners from one  
of shared prizes in the fields  
of agriculture, chemistry, medicine,  
physics and the  
special guest at the ceremony,  
75-year-old Israeli scientist  
from Moscow University who won the  
prize last year. The Soviet government  
presented Gold and a residence  
in Israel. The awards started up  
very when two other scholars  
Averill Wertheimer  
Chairman Druckman  
Stern to protest  
Stephen Hawking for his  
creation of the universe.

**Joan Baez is in Israel**  
kick off a European tour, and she would not keep a  
from two countries, giving in Israel. Half of them  
will go to the Israeli "I  
movement, which are  
to perform and half to  
her voice. Baez said she  
will be in the United States  
on Thursday in a square in  
the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

**About 100,000 people**  
gathered in the Azerbaijan capital,

## LEGAL SERVICES

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1988

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Angola ... 20.00 Esc. 100p ... 1.00 Esc.  
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## 6-Member Task Force From France Begins New Caledonia Mission

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Putting into effect the first policy initiative of the new Socialist government in France, a fact-finding team arrived Thursday in New Caledonia in a bid to defuse the violence between French settlers and indigenous Melanesians in the Pacific island territory.

Confirming the political sensitivity of the New Caledonian crisis, Olivier Stirn, minister of French overseas departments and territories, said that Prime Minister Michel Rocard's government had decided not to comment on the future of New Caledonia during the team's monthlong visit.

Mr. Stirn, in an interview, said: "It's a unique mission in French history because the members have no instructions, no brief, no requirements: they can make recommendations or they can quarrel about what should be done."

The high priority accorded the task force reflected the passions that have arisen over the issue in France, peaking early this month when 21 Melanesian separatists and three French gendarmes were killed in separatist violence three days before the French presidential elections.

The Socialist government's thinking about New Caledonia, as outlined by Mr. Stirn, amounted to a practical application of the Socialist campaign theme of pragmatism and consensus-seeking in French politics.

"The fight is in New Caledonia, between two roughly equal groups, it is not in France," Mr. Stirn said, indicating that Mr. Rocard's government was prepared to try re-thinking the issue after it hears the report of the six-member mission.

The team's visit coincides with the three-week campaign for French legislative elections, enabling the Socialists to avoid committing themselves on the emotionally charged New Caledonian issue.

The New Caledonian separatist movement was born shortly after the Socialists came to power in 1981. The government stabilized the situation in 1985, however, with an arrangement according de facto partition between the settlers and the indigenous population.

The plan left France in charge of defense in New Caledonia, which is a linchpin for French forces in the Pacific.

When Jacques Chirac, a conservative, became prime minister in

1986, he overthrew the Socialist policy, which he said would have led to independence for the territory. Mr. Chirac's plan to tighten French control over New Caledonia pleased rich, conservative lobbies of settlers there and also placated nationalists in France.

The conservatives' policy in New Caledonia has become a national polemic in France after the bloodshed involved in freeing French hostages from separatists on May 5, three days before the presidential election.

Exemplifying the Socialists' new conciliatory style, Mr. Stirn said that he personally favored canceling the previous government's program for consolidating the status quo in New Caledonia.

But, he quickly added: "I'm not prejudging the results of the mission, which is a concrete example of the government's attempts to let exemplary Frenchmen recommend the wisest outcome."

The team, characterized by Mr. Rocard as "the conscience of the nation," is unusual in that it does not comprise primarily politicians or high civil servants.

Two members are church leaders, one of whom has opposed Socialist educational policies. Two are prominent Freemasons, who are believed to have good personal contacts among fellow Freemasons on all sides in New Caledonia.

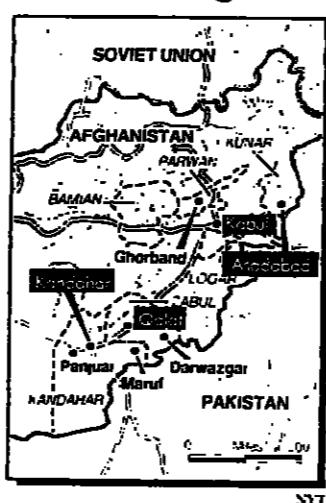


Two policemen examining on Thursday damage from a bomb explosion in a building in Noumea, New Caledonia. Four persons were injured, but no one claimed responsibility for the attack.

## End Game in the Afghan War

### A Final Phase Is Seen as Testing Both Rebels and Kabul

By Richard M. Weintraub  
*Washington Post Service*



KABUL, Afghanistan — The military battle for Afghanistan is entering what is thought to be a final phase that could test the survivability of the government and the ability of guerrillas to mount more intensive attacks on large garrisons.

Soviet troops have pulled out of the strategic Nangarhar Province in the initial stage of their withdrawal. Western diplomats now say there are signs that Kandahar, another important southern center, may become the next region to be vacated by the Soviets, perhaps within the next week.

This would leave these main regional centers vulnerable to attack by Afghan rebels. Asadabad, the center for Kunar Province, is also reportedly under siege. A rebel victory there would open the entire Kunar Valley to relatively uncontested movement by guerrilla forces.

Similarly, Qalat, the center of southeastern Zabol Province, is also now reportedly under siege, cutting the main road from Kabul to Kandahar.

"The mujahidin have never taken a major provincial center in a set battle," said a Western diplomat, who is skeptical of their ability to shift from guerrilla tactics to those of conventional war.

Kabul appears to be well defended, although ultimately vulnerable to a siege that would cut off its supplies of food, power and fuel. But many suggest it may never come to that.

"You remember in Vietnam that the South had fantastic defenses for Saigon, but when the other provinces fell, the whole situation just fell apart," a Western diplomat said.

### French Farmer-Police Clash

*Reuters*

VANNES, France — French pigs, angered by falling pork prices, clashed Wednesday night with the police in Brittany, throwing gasoline bombs and paving stones. The police said they used tear gas to disperse 200 to 300 farmers at the police headquarters here. No injuries were reported.

## Japan: Odd Nation Out

### In Dealing With Soviets

During Gorbachev Era, No Thaw In Cool Tokyo-Moscow Relations

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — The approaching Moscow summit meeting has underscored for Japan the fact that it is the only country in the Western alliance that has not appreciably improved relations with the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Japanese leaders insist that they want friendlier dealings, a point re-emphasized Tuesday by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Mr. Gorbachev was quoted two weeks ago in Moscow as making the same point to a visiting delegation from the Japan Socialist Party.

But significant improvements have thus far eluded the two powers of northern Asia, and Soviet officials suggest in veiled language that on this matter Japan is becoming the odd nation out among the United States and its major allies.

"I believe Japan needs *perestroika* in its policy toward the Soviet Union," Georgi Komarovski, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, said in an interview, using the Russian word for restructuring.

A senior Foreign Ministry official asserted, however, that Moscow was more to blame.

"Perestroika is going on within the Soviet Union," he said, "but we don't see *perestroika* in Soviet relations with Japan."

Mutual coolness persists even though Mr. Gorbachev has called for expanded contacts with East Asia, a part of the world that Moscow long ignored despite its obvious economic vibrance. Periodically, there are rumors that Moscow plans a grand gesture aimed at Japan, but nothing of substance has resulted.

The biggest obstacle remains what it has been for 43 years — Japan's insistence that the Russians wrongfully occupy four islands that it regards as Japanese land. Because of this issue, the two countries have never signed a peace treaty formally ending World War II, although they established diplomatic relations in 1956.

Japanese leaders say this topic must be included in any discussion of economic matters, which are Moscow's main interest. But for the last decade the Soviet position is that no territorial issue exists, and so there is nothing to talk about.

The four disputed islands — known in Japanese as Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai group — stretch northeast from the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido. Moscow acquired them in the Allied division

of the war. One irony of the conflict is that commercial traffic between Afghanistan and Pakistan has continued through a decade of warfare, sometimes with hundreds of trucks crossing the border weekly. Many pay "taxes" to various mujahidin groups along the way in order to travel unimpeded.

The Kabul government has massed about 12,000 troops in the Jalalabad area, according to diplomats. These forces include elite secret-police units, which are said to be armed as well as, or better than, the army and to be more reliable.

Another factor in this phase of the Afghan war will be the attitude of the Soviet forces toward helping the Afghan Army, and the possibility of rebel attacks on departing Soviet soldiers. Reports of a minor rocket attack on Tuesday on the first unit to leave Kabul suggest there will be harassment, although perhaps not major assaults.

The Soviets maintain considerable air power, even if it is restrained by the Stinger missiles, which began to turn the course of the war almost two years ago.

Soviet diplomats have reportedly told their Western counterparts that they will leave military advisers only at the corps or possibly brigade level and not in the field. Even this assistance could provide critical help to the Afghan Army, since its officers are said to have experience only at the small-unit level and not with the movement of large numbers of troops and their equipment, as will be required in the weeks ahead.

The agency acts as liaison between the U.S. military in Japan and the Japanese government.

"In Japan, only criminals get that kind of treatment," Mr. Kamiyama said. "We are planning a full-scale nationwide protest against the decision," he added, if the agency does not respond by Friday.

The agency has been requiring the polygraph examination before it grants "limited access authorization," to personnel, a U.S. military spokesman said.

"This is a measure taken worldwide and not aimed at Americans alone," he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

About 500 Japanese base workers are subject to the lie detector test, the spokesman said.

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The trial included a brief appear-  
ance by Walter Cronkite, the for-  
mer CBS News anchorman, who  
testified about being chased away from  
Norman's Cay in 1978 when  
he tried to anchor there. "I was the  
most naive yachtsman in the Bahamas," he said.

The defense attorneys, Edward  
Slater and Jose Quinon, disputed the  
credibility of Mr. Ward and other prosecution witnesses. They  
accused them of making deals to  
avoid punishment for their own  
crimes and said Mr. Lehder was a  
legitimate businessman being victimized by drug investigators.

In a surprise move, they said  
they would present no defense wit-  
nesses after the prosecution rested,  
sending the trial immediately to the  
jury. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Cocaine Dealer Convicted

Colombian Guilty In Big U.S. Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — Carlos Lehder Rivas, accused of being a leader of Colombia's Medellin cartel, was found guilty on Thursday of running a smuggling operation that shipped tons of cocaine from Colombia to the United States.

A jury convicted Mr. Lehder of all drug-trafficking charges against him after seven days of deliberations in a trial that lasted more than seven and a half months. A co-defendant was convicted on a conspiracy charge.

Prosecutors called Mr. Lehder the biggest foreign drug smuggler ever brought to trial in the United States. A U.S. attorney, Robert Merkle, described him as "the Henry Ford of drug trafficking," saying Mr. Lehder had pioneered in mass shipments of cocaine by air from Colombia to the United States.

Mr. Lehder, 38, and a co-defendant, Jack Carlton Reed, 37, were convicted of conspiring to smuggle 3.3 tons of cocaine, using Norman's Cay in the Bahamas, from 1978 to 1980.

Mr. Lehder now faces a sentence of life plus 150 years in prison and up to \$350,000 in fines and possible forfeiture of millions of dollars in real estate.

Mr. Reed, of San Pedro, California, was convicted on a single conspiracy count and faces up to 15 years in prison and \$25,000 in fines.

Mr. Lehder was found guilty on all counts: conspiracy, two counts of importation of cocaine, seven counts of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute and one charge of engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise.

Prosecutors and government witnesses had described Mr. Lehder as a former New York street hoodlum who had put together a cocaine smuggling empire after he was deported to his homeland.

Authorities said the Medellin cartel, named for a city in Colombia, was believed to be responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

Mr. Lehder was captured by the Colombian Army on Feb. 4, 1987, after a fire fight outside a Medellin mansion. He was immediately flown to Florida in an extradition move that caused controversy in Colombia.

A day before delivering the verdict, the jury reviewed a videotape made by Mr. Lehder in 1985 when he was a fugitive in the jungles of Colombia.

"This is about political action and cocaine has become, and marijuana has become, a revolutionary weapon in the struggle against North American imperialism," he said on the tape. "Stimulants from Colombia are the Achilles' heel of imperialism."

The names of the jurors have not been made public for security reasons, and a U.S. district judge, Howell W. Melton, had the foreman sign the verdict form only with his number.

In the trial, witnesses told of Mr. Lehder's flamboyant personality, which included admiration for both Hitler and John Lennon.

Witnesses said Mr. Lehder, after initially smuggling the drug himself and paying others to fly between Colombia and the United States, earned a stake that allowed him to fly his own shipments.

Mr. Lehder was said to have taken over the small island of Norman's Cay, a short hop from the Florida coastline. From Norman's Cay, witnesses said Mr. Lehder flew cocaine to Georgia and Florida.

The principal prosecution witness was Ed Ward, a former marine pilot who ran his own marijuana smuggling operation from the island. He teamed up with Mr. Lehder, he said, but eventually had disagreements with Mr. Lehder's co-defendant, Mr. Reed.

After he was arrested in early 1981, Mr. Ward began cooperating with the Drug Enforcement Agency.

Mr. Ward, who is under federal protection and has been given a new identity, testified about hauling 1,600 kilograms of cocaine from Colombia to Norman's Cay and flying tons of cocaine from the Bahamian island to airstrips in Florida and Georgia.

The trial included a brief appearance by Walter Cronkite, the former CBS News anchorman, who testified about being chased away from Norman's Cay in 1978 when he tried to anchor there. "I was the most naive yachtsman in the Bahamas," he said.

The defense attorneys, Edward Slator and Jose Quinon, disputed the credibility of Mr. Ward and other prosecution witnesses. They accused them of making deals to avoid punishment for their own crimes and said Mr. Lehder was a legitimate businessman being victimized by drug investigators.

In a surprise move, they said  
they would present no defense wit-  
nesses after the prosecution rested,  
sending the trial immediately to the  
jury. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

East German Forests Razed

BERLIN — Fires have de-  
stroyed large tracts of forest worth  
millions of dollars in East Germany  
due to unusually dry weather, the  
agricultural daily Bauern-Echo  
reported on Thursday.



A HIGH-FIVE SALUTE — President Ronald Reagan and a cadet, Joseph J. Lo Sciuto, share a "high five" at U.S. Coast Guard Academy graduation ceremonies in Connecticut.

## Rights Risk Cited in U.S. Drug Powers

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff says the armed forces will carry out any actions against drug trafficking that Congress mandates, but he warned the practice could compromise civil rights.

"Putting an end to the drug problem would be much broader than our mission," Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. said.

"I think there are things we can do, primarily identification, surveillance and tracking of people bringing in drugs in a secret fashion," Admiral Crowe said Wednesday.

But, he warned, "to solve the drug problem and still guarantee all Americans the rights and privileges they enjoy today is a difficult thing." He added: "To truly stop the flow of drugs, you would have to increase police powers and do some searches and seizures that are not contemplated today."

The Senate last week approved a provision giving the military an expanded role in stopping drug smuggling, including new arrest powers for navy officers aboard warships that stop suspected drug boats on the high seas.

The House has passed a more far-reaching provision, ordering the president to have the military essentially seal off U.S. borders against illegal drug trafficking.

The provisions were attached to the Defense Department's budget, which is being debated on Capitol Hill.

### ■ Ruling on Drug Testing

A federal judge in Boston ruled Wednesday that random drug testing for city police officers is unconstitutional, describing the practice as an "unreasonable" invasion of privacy, United Press International reported.

U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton ruled that the random urinalysis program was "very intrusive" and was a violation of the Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable search and seizure.

Judge Keeton did uphold a department practice of urine tests on officers suspected of drug use. However, he found that there was no evidence of a drug problem in the department.

Related cases pending in federal appeals courts include challenges to urine testing of prison guards in Iowa and customs agents in New Orleans.

Judge Keeton's decision was praised by the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, which said the probable-cause issue would likely have to be settled during contract talks.

"I'm glad the courts have ruled that police officers have the same rights as everyone else in this country," said Robert Guiney, president of the patrolmen's union.



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## U.S. Defense Chief Orders Work On Rail Version of MX to Proceed

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci has ordered work on the rail version of the MX missile to go forward, approving \$328.7 million in contracts to build test versions of railroad cars to carry and fire it.

The Pentagon announced the move Wednesday. Critics who back the rival Midgeber missile said Mr. Carlucci was moving so far ahead with the rail version of the MX that the next president might be locked in to this deployment plan.

Mr. Carlucci has championed putting the 10-warhead MX on rails rather than confining deployment to existing Minuteman silos, arguing that mobility would make the MX harder for the Soviet Union to attack.

Opponents said the money Mr. Carlucci has now earmarked for 1988 would be supplemented by additional appropriations when Congress finishes the fiscal 1989 Defense Department budget, perhaps tipping the balance toward the rail MX at the expense of the proposed Midgeber, a much smaller missile carrying a single warhead.

Opponents say the public will never accept the idea of nuclear weapons being carried through towns in railroad cars during periods of tension. Opponents also

contend that going ahead with the rail MX also conflicts with the Reagan administration's call for banning U.S. and Soviet deployment of such mobile missiles under a strategic arms reduction treaty.

Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, a leading Midgeber proponent, warned against allowing the Pentagon to push the rail-mobile MX beyond the point of no return.

"It would be disastrous for this administration to leave its successor only one ICBM option," he said, referring to intercontinental ballistic missiles.

He said Congress should split the money more evenly between MX and \$50 million for Midgeber, possibly setting the stage for a House-Senate compromise measure earmarking about \$350 million for each missile.

President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev are expected to discuss the question of mobile long-range missiles at the summit meeting in Moscow at the end of this month. The Soviets have deployed mobile missiles — the 10-warhead SS-24 on rails and the single-warhead SS-25 on trucks. Mr. Carlucci views the rail MX as a counter to these weapons.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said Wednesday that the funds to develop the launching car by mid-1992 and for a launch control system came from money Congress appropriated last year.

This year, the House and the Senate are far apart on how much

money should go for a rail-mobile MX.

In the fiscal 1989 Pentagon budget, now under debate, Mr. Carlucci requested \$800 million for the mobile MX and \$200 million for the mobile Midgeber, which would be hauled around military bases in the West. The House Armed Services Committee authorized \$500 million for each proposal, but the House, in passing the authorization bill, authorized only \$100 million for MX and \$600 million for Midgeber.

The Senate is proposing to authorize \$700 million for MX and \$50 million for Midgeber, possibly setting the stage for a House-Senate compromise measure earmarking about \$350 million for each missile.

The air force plan calls for 25 short MX trains, carrying two missiles each, for a total of 50 MXs.

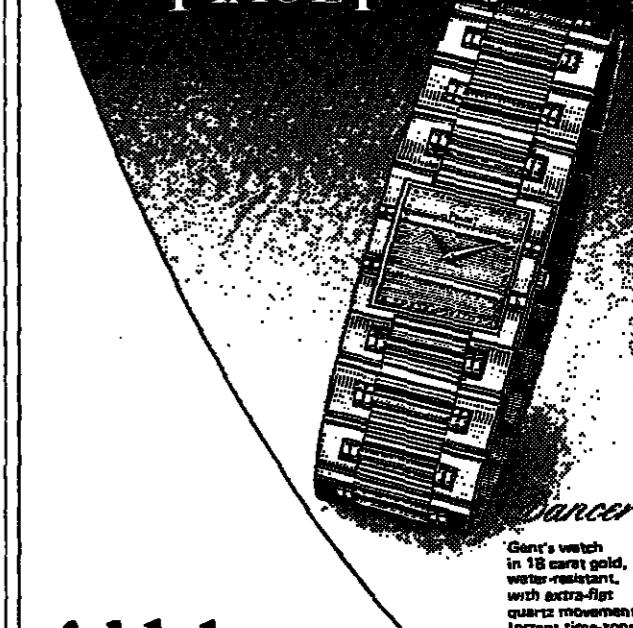
Congress has limited MX deployment to 50 missiles in existing Minuteman silos.

An MX train would have two locomotives, two missile cars, a launching control car, two security cars and several other cars.

Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming, would be the central depot for the MX railroad.

In a crisis, the trains would roll off the base and onto the nation's civilian rail system, making them difficult targets for Soviet nuclear warheads.

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## Tilting Toward Shultz

It certainly looked as though President Reagan was trying to influence the Israeli election next fall. During Tuesday's White House visit he unthinkingly praised Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, whose "positive attitude toward peace" he contrasted with the negativity of other, unnamed world leaders who "consistently reject new ideas."

What he in fact was tilting toward is the policy that Secretary of State George Shultz has lately worked so hard for: an internationally supported peace settlement.

No heresies are needed to divine that Mr. Reagan had in mind Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Peres's coalition rival, who has intractably resisted any proposal to exchange land for peace. Some corrective tilt was called for in any case given Mr. Shamir's behavior after his visit to the United States in March. He was received with elaborate courtesy at the White House but gave not an inch on the U.S. proposals for negotiations. He met American Jewish leaders and urged them to silence doubts about Israel's harsh crackdown on the Palestinian uprising in occupied territories. "When unity breaks down," he pleaded, "our enemies exploit every critical statement to their own end."

Returning to Jerusalem, Prime Minister Shamir received a hero's welcome from his

supporters, whose placards praised his opposition to any negotiations for any change in the status quo on the West Bank and Gaza. He then assured his country that he had America's full support despite differences on peace moves. "It became clear," he said, "that the stories that American Jews are divided are not true. Except for isolated, irregular voices that do not identify with the majority of the people, all American Jews stand behind us." Thus Mr. Shamir magnified White House politesse into a policy endorsement, and having told American Jews to shut up, he translated their silence into a standing ovation.

Americans are united in rejecting dogged Palestinian rejection of Israel, but there is no such consensus on Israel's indefinite occupation of the territories. Besides, given their unusual interconnection, there is no way that the United States, Israel and American Jews concerned about Israel can stay wholly insulated from each others' politics. Israelis of all parties see nothing wrong with lobbying Congress against arms sales to Arab states. In this instance, by praising Mr. Peres, Mr. Reagan restated a broadly supported American view. Yes, he tilted — toward American policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Trade Turns the Corner

With a remarkable swoop downward, the March figures for the U.S. trade deficit give the most dramatic evidence so far that a turning point has been reached and passed.

Year after year from 1980 to 1987, the trade deficit steadily rose. The peak of the curve seems to have been the summer and early autumn of last year. From November through February the monthly reports showed some improvement. But the March figures, published on Tuesday, suggest a sharp and accelerating drop.

Oddly, imports rose from February to March. The whole improvement in the deficit and more, was due to a tremendous increase in exports. In that one month they rose by nearly one-fourth — by more than \$5 billion. These monthly numbers bounce around a lot, and it would not be surprising to see a mild relapse over the next month or two. But even with that qualification, the export performance is impressive. The trade accounts are at last responding to the decline in the dollar's exchange rate that began more than three years ago.

Most of the export improvement was in manufactured goods. The statistics underline the lesson that the only way to balance America's trade without a dire recession is by manufacturing more and better. That sudden surge in manufactured exports

helps explain the recent drop in the unemployment rate. It also helps explain the current rise in manufacturing wages. Maintaining the rise in exports without a parallel rise in inflation will not be easy.

Most of the swing in the trade balance came from two groups of countries — the West Europeans and, even more sharply, three of the newly industrialized economies of the Pacific rim: South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan all saw sudden reductions in their trade surpluses with the United States.

The effects of this trend will be wholly good for the United States. It will diminish the political pressures for the self-inflicted burdens of protectionist trade legislation. The ballooning deficits generated a misimpression that the U.S. economy could no longer compete; that will now fade.

The huge trade deficits were mainly the result of an overvalued dollar, and a lower exchange rate was the cure. While it took effect more slowly than most of the doctors expected, the results are now beginning to be visible. But you might note that the dollar is now significantly undervalued, in terms of the things it buys. Just as the too-high dollar was unsustainable, it would probably be unwise to expect the present too-low dollar to last forever.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bridge Will Be Back

Graybeard former undergraduates who in the 1930s majored in Benny Goodman and minored in bridge will be dismayed to hear what the Aquarian Age has done to their sport. Alan Truscott, bridge columnist of The New York Times, recently reported on a study showing that for every bridge player on campus now there are eight chess players. The "me" generation insists on going it alone. Partnerships are out.

The study was carried out by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program, based at the University of California at Los Angeles. The 20,000 students who answered the questionnaire seem a busy bunch of loners. More undergraduates swim a mile than play bridge. More can tell the difference between arachnids and insects than can tell a club from a spade. More have performed cardio-pulmonary resuscitation than know how to count their high card values.

What accounts for so dramatic a change in college life? The near disappearance of sex colleges may be responsible. Men who remember all-night bridge sessions in the

dorm have forgotten that no women could be present. Sorority sisters played endless bridge on the oriental carpet in the common room, sometimes peeking enviously over their cards as other sisters received male guests. At the very least, coeducation facilitates more congenial entertainment.

Why, meanwhile, should chess be booming? Possibly because the serious male-female partnership of bridge, in which each player is driven to "postmortem" the other's errors, is a stern test of sensitivity. Many who learned the game at their parents' elbows simultaneously learned to forecast family trouble from remarks rising at the card table. Why jeopardize a good relationship for a few overtricks?

Perhaps one day, when universal coeducation has sensitized us all, students and adults alike will listen patiently to critiques from the opposite sex. Lions and lambs may tally their tricks as one, and social bridge will regain its place in the fellowship of educated men and women.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## A Papal Boost for Paraguay

But for the fact that he is an evil man, Generalissimo Alfredo Stroessner, president for a third of a century after eight uniquely elections, would be a joke figure among banana-republic dictators. With his door-man's uniform and palpable deceptiveness it is very hard to take such a bloodstained buffoon seriously. The citizens of benighted Paraguay, however, take their lives in their hands if they oppose the tyrannical incubus.

Paraguay is at the bottom of the list of desirable places to visit. But not for the pope. [He] is particularly interested in Latin America. The rapid population growth will soon give it a majority in the church's worldwide membership: the attendant social stress produces special challenges to the hierarchy, such as dictators who say they are Catholic and priests who advocate liberation theology of alliances with revolutionaries; and there is no other region where a papal visit so comforts the oppressed or gives hope to the faithful. [Augusto] Pinochet accepted a visit in the hope of acquiring gilt by association. Instead the Chilean was embarrassed by pointed speeches and other public gestures to the downtrodden. The Paraguayan tried to have his cake and eat it by juggling at the prestige a visit would bring regardless of the risks.

But the pope is here today and gone tomorrow: on the morning after, the regime is

back to stifling all dissent with renewed enthusiasm. The question remains whether clerical condemnation and the sincerity of the pontifical superstar's sympathy are enough in the longer term, in places like Paraguay and Chile, to deal with the Marxists when they assert that this life rather than the next is the right time to go for freedom.

— The Guardian (London).

Eau, How Dumb Can You Be?

The cosmetics industry has flourished by stoking the vanity of the baby boom generation. Now it is at work on babies. Under names like Eau de Senteur and Eau de Toilette, it is selling perfume soaps and other cosmetics for babies and young children, at prices like \$30 for 3.3 ounces. Actually, the targets of this marketing ploy are not "upscale" children but their parents. Says an industry consultant: "It seems to be for guilty yuppie parents who work all the time."

Don't grown-ups know better? Don't manufacturers know that there is no smell as appealing as that of a freshly bathed and powdered baby? (The real money would be in capturing that scent and selling it to adults.) And don't parents know that their baby would rather be cuddled for 10 minutes than slathered with scent? Eau de Senteur? Eau de Toilette? Eau de Stupidité.

— The New York Times.

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## Bush, Now the Underdog, Can Win in the Stretch

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The New York Times-CBS News Poll shows George Bush trailing Michael Dukakis by 10 points. A Los Angeles Times poll shows the Republican trailing in California by 17 points. Mr. Bush can now lay claim to being the underdog, and can accuse his opponent of being the front-runner.

Optimists will construe his far-behind start as a left-handed advantage. Front-runnerhood invites much closer scrutiny of the national stranger who will be the Democratic nominee. (The Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles says Mr. Dukakis lists his height as 5 feet 8 inches; up against the wall, candidate.)

Underdoggedness, meanwhile, confers the aura of Trumansque scrappiness. George Bush's finest hour since he was a combat hero came when he lost in Iowa and fought his way back to victory in New Hampshire. As long shot, the vice president demonstrated what not many suspected: Like the racehorse Silky Sullivan, he has a kick in the homestretch.

Still, if a candidate slips back too far or stays down too long, he ceases to be an underdog and starts looking like a loser. When the assumption is made that both candidates will choose "safe" centrist running mates, the Times-CBS poll shows that a ticket of Michael Dukakis and Ohio's Senator John Glenn beats a ticket of George Bush and Governor Jim Thompson of Illinois by 49 to 34 percent.

Early poll choices are made not primarily on personality or party but on In vs. Out — "Time for a Change" against "Don't Let Them Take It Away." O.K., George, here are 10 ways to turn opinions around.

1. Do not panic. Don't strain to declare your independence by denouncing Ed Meese or zapping the zodiac or jettisoning aides under fire. Seeking to placate the implacable would only reintroduce the wimp factor. Many voters down on the president today will be entranced with him at the summit, and you will benefit from his blip.

2. Panic a little — just enough to let the participant triumph over the observer in yourself. Stop identifying yourself by who you are like (Ronald Reagan) or who you are unlike (Jimmy Carter). Instead, as Education Secretary William Bennett suggests, "he should identify himself through his choice of issues." It's what you call "the vision thing" (and you should stop calling it that).

3. Write off the far right. The overboard starboard wants you to lose. You think the current contra-connection

stuff getting great media play comes from a lefty Massachusetts senator? That was being peddled a week before by way-out right-wingers.

4. Drop the passive "Experience Counts" slogan. That was tried unsuccessfully in 1960, the last time a sitting president ran against a newcomer from Massachusetts. The vision thing counts more (I can call it that).

5. Recognize that women voters are your greatest weakness, and that the active way to exploit your experience is to lay great stress on being best able to win peace with freedom. Weakness leads to war; misplaced trust leads to Afghanistan invasions; your speechwriting requirements lead to Peggy Noonan.

6. Seize the child care issue before you have to become defensive

on it. The hidebound House Republican Research Committee has just kissed off the working woman with a complacent report. You should badger Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin to hammer out a voucher plan to give parents tangible help without federal control.

7. Get that Truth Squad in the field following the Dukakis campaign this week, not next September. What about the sudden deficit in Massachusetts? What about the hemorrhage of manufacturing jobs? What about his non-position on U.S. policy in the Gulf?

8. Separate yourself from the president on his biggest misconception: Say what you believe about the ultimate goal of Soviet policy. And fully disclose your arms-for-hostages ad-

vice. Most Reagan voters deserving

you are women worried that you are hiding something and uneasy about your tough-mindedness. (Be sure to

give Mr. Reagan a list of decisions in which you participated, lest he answer with an Ike-like "give me a week to think about it.")

9. Come out for the small investor against the low-margin speculator in stock index futures. If the Democratic platform waives, and if the market

waives, then the Dukakis campaign will imperil prosperity and workers' pensions by plunging on program trading blame Do-Nothing Dukakis.

10. Do not fear the unorthodox.

Dispense with the phony suspense at the convention, and one-up the Democrats by making your choice for running mate known right after the California primary. Jeane Kirkpatrick could help where you need it most.

The New York Times.

## The Economic Omens Favor Bush

By Alan S. Blinder

WASHINGTON — Political scientists and economists have documented the strong influence of economic events on American election returns. The story they tell is not one of Democrats vs. Republicans. Voters do not turn to one particular party when the economy does sour. The story is of incumbents vs. challengers: A weak economy hurts the "ins" and helps the "outs."

Even in presidential elections, where personal attributes are usually thought so important, it is extremely difficult for the incumbent party to win in a recession or lose in a boom.

I will use one particular example to examine prospects for the 1988 election. A Yale economist, Ray C. Fair, has used information on the economy and election returns since 1916 to estimate an equation that explains the presidential vote from only four pieces of information: whether an incumbent is running, which party holds the White House, the growth rate of real GNP per capita, the inflation rate.

Of the two economic variables, real GNP growth is by far the more important. And voters appear to have very short memories. It is apparently only growth in the last six to nine months that matters.

Contrary to Mr. Fair's personal view, the equation pretends that nothing but the economy affects election results, thereby ignoring

the fact that Jimmy Carter in 1976. But it correctly anticipates very tight races.

For 1988, the equation suggests another close election. Using my forecast of 1.6 percent growth in per capita GNP, the prediction is that George Bush will eke out a narrow victory with 51.4 percent of the two-party vote. Should per capita growth be negative, the equation predicts a slender triumph for the Democrats — whomsoever they nominate.

Thus, a recession in 1988 could cost Mr. Bush the election. Will there be one? Postwar U.S. political-economic history suggests not. The scarcity of recessions during presidential campaigns once prompted political scientist Edward Tufte to quip that the surest way to abolish the business cycle is to hold a presidential election every year.

There have been only one and a half exceptions in the entire postwar period: 1960, when a mild recession cost Mr. Nixon his first shot at the White House, and possibly 1980, which was labeled a recession by the National Bureau of Economic Research although many economists feel that it should not have been.

I do not expect 1988 to be another exception. It is May, and the storm clouds have not gathered.

The writer, a professor of economics at Princeton University, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Hungary: A Consensual Succession Would Help

By Alexander MacLeod

LONDON — Janos Kadar, who has ruled Hungary since the abortive anti-Communist uprising of 1956, is being portrayed this week as a stubborn old politician butting to hold on to his job as power-hungry youngsters snap at his heels. But something far more significant than a simple confrontation and his opponents take place when a special party conference convenes in Budapest today.

At one level, the conference is about finding a way to get rid of the man who presided over the Hungarian "economic miracle" of the 1970s without the need to mount a blatant coup. At a deeper level, the ruling elite is under increasing pressure to find a method of ensuring that Mr. Kadar's successor, if any, turns out to be, will be able to fairly claim that his power is legitimate, in party terms and not the product of backstairs skulduggery.

The ferment that has brought Hungarian political life to this critical point owes much to Mikhail Gorbachev and his policies. Mr. Gorbachev has spoken of the importance of Communist governments achieving political legitimacy, ruling with the genuine consent of the people.

In Hungary the conditions for achieving some form of legitimacy are better than in the Soviet Union. During most of his years in office, Mr. Kadar has managed to achieve a kind of personal legitimacy. He came to power in highly dubious circumstances (he was appointed party leader by the Kremlin while the sounds of Soviet guns still echoed in the streets of Budapest), but in later years he built a national political consensus that depended on steadily improving living standards and minimal overt force in the assertion of state power.

In Communist terms, however, it was an idiosyncratic way of running a country. It depended on continuing success and on Mr. Kadar's highly pragmatic style. The problem the

successor Mr. Kadar is the way the successor is chosen. The signs point to an attempt to achieve as broad a consensus as possible behind both a new leader and his policies.





**SUPER NOODLE** — Ronald van Bussel of the Netherlands operating a pasta machine Thursday to produce the world's longest noodle, which measured 143.2 meters long. The previous record was a mere 108 meters.

Mr. van Bussel used 50 kilos of flour, and was produced during a Brussels street festival to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the European Community.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### British Broadcasters Fear Encroachment of Censorship

The British government has set up a committee to monitor sex and violence in broadcasting. Home Secretary Douglas Hurd announced this week. The chairman of the new Broadcasting Standards Council will be Sir William Rees-Mogg, 59, former deputy chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp. and ex-editor of *The Times*. Both broadcasters and opposition Labor members of Parliament have protested that the move is an attempt at censorship.

Initially, the council is to draw up a code on the portrayal of sex and violence; monitor television, radio and videotape programs and study their effects on behavior. For now, the council will have no power to censor programs before they are broadcast, but Mr. Hurd made it clear that he expects broadcasters to allow the council to review imported programs before they reach the public. Sir William said programs imported from the United States show "the violence aspect of U.S. television culture." He denied he intended

ed to censor politically sensitive material. Both the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority objected to the previewing of any programs. Roy Hattersley, deputy chairman of the Labor Party, called the council an "entirely authoritarian wedge" that could lead to censorship of all programs.

### Slot Machines in France? Some Hurdles Still Remain

One of the last acts in office of Interior Minister Charles Pasqua before France's conservative government resigned last week was to authorize five foreign companies to bring slot machines into the country, ending a ban on slot machines that began in 1937.

But the actual installment of slot machines in French casinos will still need the signature of Pierre Joxe, the new Socialist interior minister. A decree allowing slot machines in casinos was passed in 1986. The Socialists had voted against it.

Mr. Pasqua's ruling gives the right to companies from the United States, Australia and Japan, to start supplying slot machines to French casinos. Many casino operators welcomed the decision.

### Around Europe

The burden of proof in sex discrimination cases will be on the employer, instead of the

employee, under a new directive proposed by the European Community Commission. Laws against sex discrimination exist in all 12 member states, but the commission said women had great difficulty in finding concrete evidence, such as pay slips, showing they were being paid less than men doing the same work or work of equal value. The alleged victim would have to give "simple" proof of discrimination, whereas the employer would have to prove there was no "active" discrimination. The proposed directive must be approved by all member countries.

The first state-recognized homosexual association in Communist Eastern Europe has been established in Hungary. The National Association for Hungarian Homosexuals is meant to provide an organizational framework for the country's 500,000 male and female homosexuals and to spread information about acquired immune deficiency syndrome, according to the official news agency MTI. The association receives no public subsidies and must fund itself from private donations. Lajos Romssauer, a psychiatrist who heads the association, said he had fought for the idea for the past three years and that only the AIDS scare had persuaded the authorities to allow it.

Sytske Looijen

## BUSH: For Vice President, Falling in Poll, the Advice Is Flowing Freely

(Continued from page 1)  
jobs is the No. 1 concern people have, and yet we don't seem to get credit for the good things we have done."

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, said: "If you look at the overriding issues of our times, you have a powerful set of circumstances in which to run a semi-incumbent campaign. The challenge for Bush is to get the debate centered on those big issues."

Mr. Leach, a longtime Bush supporter, said the solution was "let Bush be Bush rather than Reagan's vice president."

"He has a decency that will sell," Mr. Leach said. "He has to get out of the White House, away from what might be described as the main aspects of the vice presidency and out into the depths of America."

He added that "precision on the issues is less important than the conveyance of the real George Bush."

But others said they thought Mr. Bush had suffered from a lack of precision. Representative Lynn M. Martin, Republican of Illinois, who generally praised the Bush campaign, said the vice president could not sell himself as someone who would be an "education president" and then not offer much beyond rhetoric.

"Once you define education as an issue," she said, "you have a

requirement to come up with more specifics."

More conservative Republicans had other prescriptions for the Bush campaign.

"He needs to convince America first and foremost that Michael Dukakis cannot be trusted to defend our national security," said Representative Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota.

"The national-security issue more than any other has brought us the working-class voters. And right now, Dukakis has them going home."

All the Republicans interviewed agreed with Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, that Mr. Dukakis had got a "free ride" for the last two months and that he had plenty of vulnerability.

Representative Mr. Vander Jagt said the likely Democratic nominee could be depicted as "daffy Dukakis — an extraordinarily liberal person from an extraordinarily liberal state."

The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said he thought the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's expected high profile at the Democratic national convention would help Mr. Bush. "It will be surprising, I think, to some people when they look at the Democratic convention out there and see one-third blacks in that composition of delegates," he said.

Charlie Black, who was Mr. Kemp's campaign manager, argued that it made no sense to use heavy

artillery on Mr. Dukakis too soon. "Right now, Dukakis has an ideal situation," he said. "He's getting a winner's halo every week, and he looks more moderate than he really does because it is Jackson that he's beating."

Mr. Black said that, in due time, Mr. Dukakis's opposition to the death penalty and his past support for prison furloughs for convicted murderers could be used against him to great effect.

### ■ No Conflict With Reagan

President Reagan's spokesman said Thursday that there was "no conflict" resulting from comments by Mr. Bush that distanced him from the administration's policies in Central America.

Mr. Bush's aides suggested a break with Mr. Reagan on the question of dismissing drug-trafficking indictments against General Noriega.

In a speech in Los Angeles on Wednesday, Mr. Bush said: "Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing kids and cops and they should be treated as such. I won't bargain with terrorists and I won't bargain with drug dealers either, whether they are on U.S. or foreign soil."

Aides said that if Mr. Bush were to become president, he would not do what Mr. Reagan is doing — offering to drop drug indictments if General Noriega will yield his power in Panama.

"I'm saying that he has his ideas on how he's going to want to do things, and that's fine," said the spokesman, Martin Fitzwater.

Mr. Fitzwater spoke a day after Mr. Bush's aides suggested a break with Mr. Reagan on the question of dismissing drug-trafficking indictments against General Noriega.

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[Mr. Bangemann said Thursday that the Free Democrats would suggest his successor as economic minister, indicating that the coalition is not threatened.]

Mr. Bangemann, 53, has served as economics minister since June 1984.

Mr. Bangemann did not say when he would resign, but the outgoing West German member of the EC commission, Karl-Heinz Nierjes, is to remain in his post until the end of the year. Mr. Nierjes is a vice-president of the commission.

## Bonn's Chief Of Economy Is Resigning To Join EC

By Susan F. Rasky  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Economics Minister Martin Bangemann announced his resignation Thursday to become a member of the European Community commission.

Mr. Bangemann, speaking in a television interview, said he would also run for the commission presidency if the post becomes vacant later this year. Such a move would mark the first time a West German has sought the top EC post in the group's 31-year history.

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Mr. Bangemann also said he would give up his post as chairman of the liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior party in West Germany's often-fractious coalition government.

Mr. Bangemann said he would not seek the EC commission presidency against other strong candidates, but did not elaborate.

"I would not serve as a candidate against other candidates, and certainly not against Mr. Delors," Mr. Bangemann said.

There has been some speculation in Brussels that Jacques Delors of France may give up his EC post later this year if he is offered a position in the new French government. His four-year term expires Jan. 1.

[Mr. Bangemann had little success in achieving any of his party's goals, sources in Bonn and Frankfurt told the International Herald Tribune, and he was frequently overshadowed by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg.

[Mr. Stoltenberg has always been taken more seriously by the financial markets," said a senior Frankfurt banker. "Many people in the financial community agreed with Mr. Bangemann's ideas; Mr. Stoltenberg has been the decisive voice in setting the government policy."

As economics minister, Mr. Bangemann relentlessly pushed the Free Democrats' laissez-faire economic agenda, calling for lower personal income and corporate taxes, an end to government subsidies and pruning of the nation's vast social network. Most recently, he was sharply critical of the government's plan to reform the Deutsche Bundespost, claiming it did not go far enough toward privatizing the monopolistic postal and telecommunications authority.

In a speech in Los Angeles on Wednesday, Mr. Bush said: "Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing kids and cops and they should be treated as such. I won't bargain with terrorists and I won't bargain with drug dealers either, whether they are on U.S. or foreign soil."

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s Act

ent mechanism to increase. The president does not know.

George J. Mitchell, who has been revision of the act for a year, said:

spent countless hours discussing and debating to invoke a law, rather than the wisdom of the prompt the deployment. We have rarely consented, but we have had the appearance of a vote, and in doing so we have determined the positive role we can and should play in national policy decisions.

McClellan said legislators are for a way to restore and balance intended situation in giving Congress power to declare war and the common defense in chief.

amers of the constitution have foreseen the moment where two wars have been in this century without declaration of war by Congress, referring to the wars in Korea and Vietnam. "The [1973] Act was a well-intended to restore that balance," he said.

is at Summit

state easily brushed aside Heim's challenge to the Intermediate-Range Forces Treaty.

Heim opened his assault in a speech that the Soviet Mikail S. Gorbachev he past last December as general secretary of the Communist Party without authorization from the government.

reats leaders responded when Senator Richard J. Durbin, Republican of Indiana, "common sense and we must" immediately terminate the United States' participation in the treaty. Mr. Gorbachev is to sign the Senate's resolution of ratification on June 1.

U.S. Senate  
Russian Word

angle nuclear forces treaty, this week in the negotiations, the parties — it was word that can mean "pledge" or "agreement" — after

appeared to have an agreement. But Durbin, who has been in the Senate since 1976, said he had no authority to change the language of the treaty, which means that the agreement could not be made.

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## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

# Who Still Flies in First Class? The High Cost of the Ego Trip

by Roger Collis

**W**HAT flies first class these days? Given that it costs around twice the business class fare and that the standard of comfort and service in some business cabins is better than first class was in the early 1970's before the wide-body jets, you might think that the front cabin is the preserve of airline employees going on furlough and frequent fliers cashing in mileage awards. And to some extent you'd be right, although airlines claim they limit first class travel to senior management and keep a check on frequent flier upgrades through the reservations system.

But in spite of, or perhaps because of, the popularity of business class, there are still plenty of people (along with corporate treasurers) willing to pay a huge premium (\$2,000 or more on a trans-Atlantic round trip) for a chance to stretch their egos as well as their legs. In fact it's hard to get a first class seat on some routes.

Says David Miln, deputy chairman of Saatchi & Saatchi Worldwide in London, "I've tried to get British Airways out of New York on three separate occasions in the last two months — the last time two weeks before flying date — and never got a seat yet."

This is surprising when you consider what you get for business class on long haul routes (typically, airlines charge a premium of around 20 percent over the economy fare: some, like SAS and KLM, do not).

Many airlines offer a raft of inducements, such as free limos and helicopter transfers, advance seat reservations, separate check-in, priority baggage handling and the use of airport lounges. You can expect a better choice of meals, served with china, glass and cutlery, free cocktails, wine and champagne, gizmos such as stereo headsets, eyeshades and slippers. A typical seat layout is 2-2-2 (2-2 for the upper deck, which in most cases has been thrown open to business class) and a seat pitch of 37 to 42 inches; seats are more comfortable for sleeping (those in British Airways' recently revamped Club World come with a leg support); SAS has a new seat and offers real pillowcases and sheets. The best business class seat is that of Virgin Atlantic with 55-inch pitch and recline to 59 degrees.

With amenities like this what is so special about first class?

Airlines are asking themselves the same question. Many business class services are a tough act to follow. Diane Kane, a spokeswoman for British Airways, says the airline plans to re-launch its first class in early 1989. "You must maintain the differential; we do not want people trading down."

"I'd rather not say what we're going to do," says Richard Mount, group brand manager, "but the training of the cabin crew is the key thing. It comes down to style and service, which makes you feel different about an airline. The problem is consistency, delivering the product. Less than one percent of our passengers fly first class, but their frequency of flying is higher than any other cabin — they average 16 round trips a year — and are incredibly discerning. They require to be treated as individuals."

For many passengers, caviar and champagne are less important than peace and quiet.

The luxury of first class is space and privacy, and a sleeperette that gives you the opportunity for a proper night's rest. The sleeperette may be the best antidote to jet lag yet invented. Seat pitch is typically 60 to 62 inches and a 70-degree angle of recline, which enables you to stretch out almost horizontally across five windows. There is enough room for your neighbor to get into the aisle without disturbing you.

BA's sleeperette seat was tested by the RAF Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough in a recent sleep research study. Says Group Captain Anthony Nicholson, who directed the study: "We found that, for all practical purposes, the amount and quality of sleep you get in the sleeperette is the same as in a proper bed. Our volunteers slept an average of 437 minutes in bed compared to 461 in a sleeperette. They took about the same time to fall asleep, just under 19 minutes."

In a separate study, Nicholson found that the quality of sleep in an upright armchair did not compare nearly as well (335 minutes) with a bed (436 minutes).

In the United States first class is alive and well. In Europe only Lufthansa and Swissair consistently

offer first class on short-haul flights. TAP Air Portugal has dropped first class on the Atlantic. Meanwhile, SAS has a front cabin of 10 seats on its DC10s, compared with 78 in business class. Air France has recently reduced first class seats from 28 to 24 on its 747s; Singapore Airlines from 34 to 20 and BA from 22 to 18 (to make room for "dedicated" lavatories).

ALL of which makes the front cabin even more exclusive. Most business class passengers are refugees from economy while others have been downgraded from first. Many companies only allow their top executives to fly first; everyone else must fly business class, except on very long haul flights.

"With us it's a function of rank and distance," says Douglas Sulley, a vice president at Black & Decker, the power tools company, in London. "First is for VPs and above — at one time it was only first for overnight flights — and we've upgraded staff from tourist to club."

John Humble, the British management expert, says, "There is a tendency now to cluster in business class but really top people still fly first — it's a bit of prestige and a lot of taking care of themselves, getting your legs really up high and that attentive care. I always fly first, not only on company expenses but when I've taken my wife to the U.S. on holiday. They may say it's a luxury, but that is where I choose to invest my money. I feel a bit more secure when I get there."

In a motivation research study last year, British Airways identified two types of first class traveler: "strivers" who like to feel they have earned the right to enjoy the luxury of first class and "patricians," who fly to the manner born, as it were.

Patricians seek privacy and dislike being obliged to behave in a way "other than their own wishes." They appreciate the opportunity for "rest and preparation" and "service that is there when you want it." Strivers appreciate space, privacy and service as well. But they get their psychic kicks from other people knowing that they're cocooned in that golden ghetto.

If you cannot identify yourself, do not despair. Salvage your ego by buying a discounted first class ticket for the same price as the business class fare. ■

# A Preacher's Curse on Colonial Bath

by Rick Mashburn

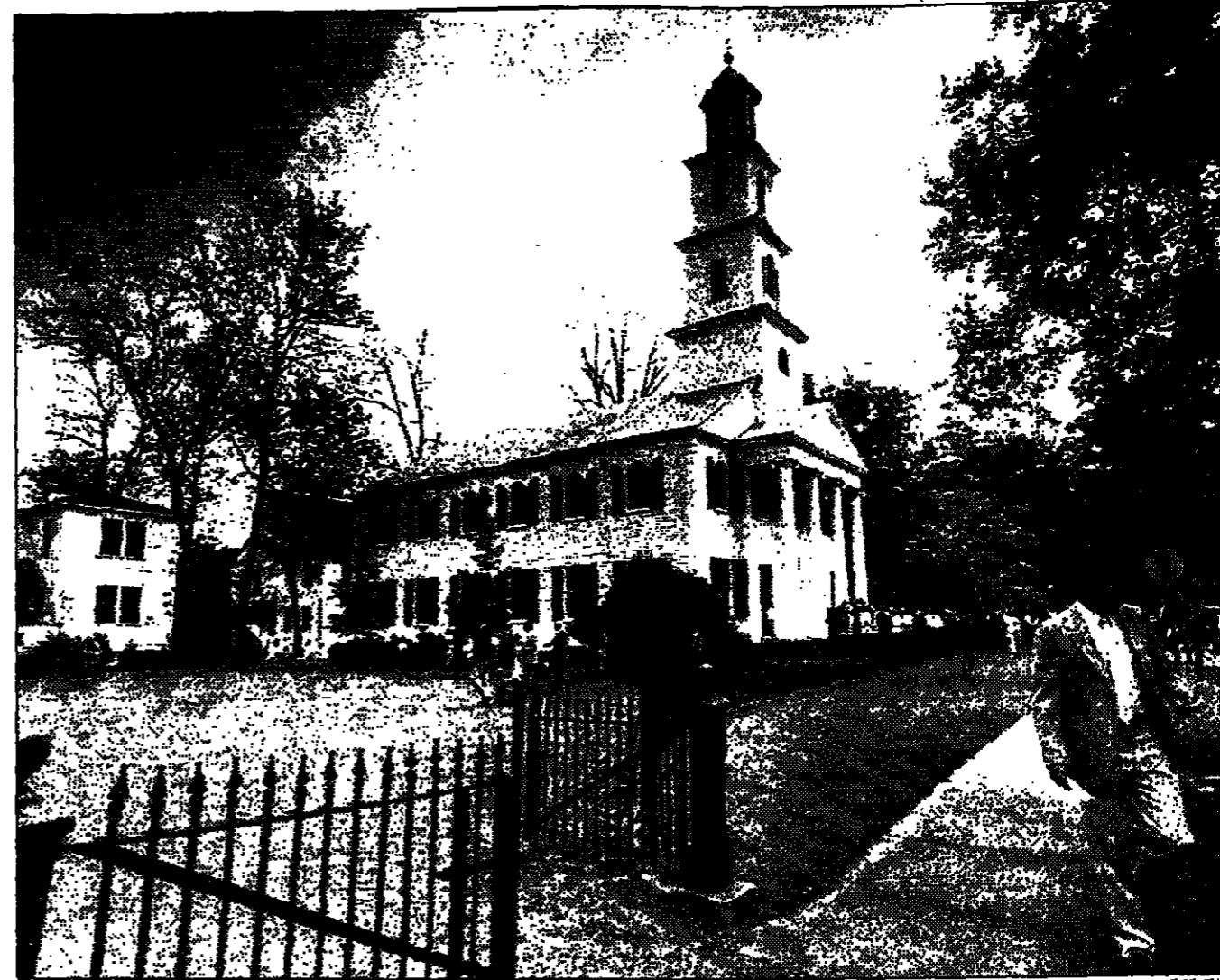
**B**ATH, North Carolina — In the middle of the 18th century, while traveling and preaching in the "ungospelized wilds" of North Carolina, the evangelist George Whitefield made several visits to the busy port town of Bath. As legend has it, Whitefield ended one of his stays with ill feelings toward Bath's residents. He walked out of the town, shook the dust from his feet and laid a curse on Bath that stifled its prosperity for all time.

Something stunted the growth of Bath to be sure. Its boundaries have not altered substantially since 1705, when it became North Carolina's first official town. In colonial days Bath's merchants amassed great wealth through the export of goods produced on nearby plantations. Today a silence lingers over the town as it rests between the waters of Bath and Back Creek. Bath's few attractions are the remnants of a lost glory: Most notable are the diminutive St. Thomas Church, the state's oldest, and the 1744 Palmer-Marsh House, with its 17-foot-wide double chimney.

If Whitefield's curse sent Bath into eternal slumber, what spells were cast upon its earliest neighbors, the equally historic port towns of Edenton, New Bern and Beaufort? These three towns have prospered. Each has grown and developed a distinctive modern personality. Even so, the events of the 18th century still seem as vivid and as vital as the activities of the present. In each of these towns a remarkable collection of early architecture is merely the most tangible sign of a strong link with a colonial past.

**O**N certain days Edenton can appear to be only a memory. The last time I visited the town the sun was shining through an unusual midafternoon fog. I stood on the broad-columned porch of the Barker House, the town's visitor center, and looked across the water of Edenton Bay, where a row of stately houses appeared luminous through the veil of mist. In the shallow water a cluster of cypress trees appeared, dim and ghostly, then faded back into whiteness.

Edenton evokes the past even in clear weather. Three of the town's historic structures — a residence, a church and the courthouse — are among the finest colonial buildings in the South. On the 12-block walking tour mapped out for visitors, colonial houses are scattered among equally distinguished buildings of later periods. The subdued elegance of present-day Edenton may seem at first to contradict the



The First Presbyterian Church in New Bern, built in 1812.

Dana Hall/Visite

lively stories of its rebellious residents, but it takes only a few of those tales to conjure the spirits of the town.

Edenton was home to some of the colony's most fervent Whigs. On Oct. 25, 1774, 10 months after the Boston Tea Party, 51 women of Edenton and the surrounding plantations held a ceremony of support for the protesters in the North. They signed their own declaration against the use of British tea and cloth, an action that was soon carried in the British press.

A boastful as Edenton may be of those who fought for independence, its residents are equally — and ironically — proud of the handsome structure built through the town's association with Britain. Such is the case with the 1725 Cupola House, which was purchased and remodeled by Francis Corbin in the 1750s. Corbin held the lucrative position of land agent for Lord Granville, the last of the Lords Proprietors who were granted the vast Carolina province by Charles II. All the business of surveying, sales and rent collection passed through Corbin's office, where he took a liberal commission. Corbin was said to

conduct his business as if he himself were king.

Corbin displayed his wealth in the Cupola House. He must have been satisfied with the distinctive Jacobean exterior, with its octagonal cupola, high gables and overhanging second story — features that today make the building unique in the South. He remodeled the interior extensively, however, adding stylish Georgian woodwork. The dining room was completely paneled, and all doorways and fireplaces received the most elaborate treatment of the day.

Corbin died in 1768 and his heirs sold the house on the eve of the revolution. In 1918 the owners sold all the first-story woodwork to the Brooklyn Museum, where it is still on display. The house was restored in the 1950s, and missing elements were faithfully copied from the original. Now open to the public, Cupola House sits at the edge of the town's tidy commercial district

and is surrounded by a large garden designed from early plans.

From its earliest days Edenton was the center of government in the region. By 1710, when it was called Roanoke, the town was the residence of the royal governor and was the unofficial capital of the colony. The first courthouse was completed in 1719 and was replaced in 1767 by the building that is today Edenton's great treasure.

A marvel of classic Georgian architecture, the Chowan County Courthouse was probably designed by John Hawks, an Englishman who was also responsible for the grand residence of Royal Governor William Tryon — now called Tryon Palace — in New Bern.

The courthouse, with its elegant proportions and graceful cupola, has been used continuously since it was built. Sessions of district court are occasionally held on the first floor, and portions of the building are used as offices. The original

Continued on page 9

## New York Restaurant

Continued from page 7

with carpenters and tilemakers who later created the bright tiles that grace the lower level rooms, and gathered the antique walnut doors that decorate the halls of restaurant Bouley.

When the construction of the intricately designed ceiling lagged, the entire kitchen staff exchanged their white toques for painters' caps and set about finishing the restaurant.

"I'll never forget the day our heavy nine-gauge stainless steel stove arrived from France," Bouley said, as if it were yesterday. "At the time, there were no walls between the dining room and the kitchen. All the chefs were up on ladders with paint brushes as they looked at their new stove. It was a sight to see."

Indeed, the staff has an investment here, and it shows.

Bouley's food is neither thoroughly French nor forcedly American. At its best it is a distillation of what he learned behind the French stoves, combined with a clear understanding of what New Yorkers like to eat.

"My ideal is to create an ambience of the French countryside, where you can relax and enjoy the ambience, with all the commitment and effort of people in the village, but geared to the style of living that New York clientele need to eat," he says.

His signature eggplant terrine is a very complicated, subtle, but vibrantly flavored dish that includes more than 20 super-thin layers of complexly flavored ingredients, including grilled eggplant, purées of

red pepper, basil and garlic, all topped with a layer of roasted red peppers and sauced with a warm vinaigrette infused with the flavor of fresh, flat-leaf parsley.

But as an observer of the contemporary dining scenes in both America and France, Bouley does not feel that Americans are necessarily ahead of the French in matters of health.

"I think that the French know how to regulate their diet. They don't restrict themselves to the point of overdoing it. Americans will exercise for three hours then eat a 10-ounce chocolate that has almost no chocolate in it, has no flavor and offers little satisfaction. The French will eat a small, beautiful piece of chocolate, the best chocolate in its purest form, and they'll be very satisfied."

Bouley, 165 Duane Street, New York; tel: 608-3852. Closed Saturday lunch and all day Sunday. Average lunch \$45 including wine but not service. Average dinner, \$80 including wine but not service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Mastercharge, Visa.

## Zambia

Continued from page 7

and porcupines. Once we followed a solitary male lion for more than 15 minutes as he duly marked his territory.

What is striking about the Luangwa Valley is its stark, seasonal transformation from lush fertility during the rainy season to a barren hostility in the dry season.

We arrived in early April, just after the November-March rainy season had ended. The grasses were at their highest — some six feet tall — creating much animal life and making walking trips dangerous. The advantage of making a trip to Luangwa between April and June is that temperatures are more moderate, about 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32 centigrade) at peak. The river and its banks are spectacular, and the tsetse fly — which can transmit sleeping sickness — is virtually nonexistent at this time.

Bird watching from April to June is also at its best. Abundant water holes and the swollen river attract more than 350 species including the vibrant carmine bee-eaters, the kingfishers, fish eagles, woolly-necked storks, crowned cranes, and lilac-breasted rollers.

Game viewing is more intense in the dry season, July through October. Then, the river is low and many of the lagoons are all but dried up, forcing animals to congregate at river's edge. This draws predators and prey into close proximity. Lion, leopard, wild dogs and spotted hyenas can be seen regularly preying on fleet-footed impala

and puku, the local gazelles, which also fall prey to snapping crocodiles lying in wait on the river's bank. From July to October, however, walkers must be prepared to put up with temperatures above 100 degrees and with the tsetse fly.

Camps specializing in walking safaris and with experienced guides include Kapani, and the nearby Chizimbo camp, as well as Robins Pope's Tena-Tena tent camp deep inside the national park. The guides, some of them former members of Zambia's anti-poaching patrol, can identify every kind of track — lion, leopard, wild dog, elephant, zebra, hippo — and tell when the animals left their impress and how fast they were moving. Helpful information when you are on foot and on the animals' turf.

Most of the camps range from \$60 to \$100 a night a person, but they are comfortable and geared for the visitor from Europe or the United States.

Travel agents handling trips to Luangwa include (in Britain): Grenadier Travel in Colchester, Africa Bound in London, Abercrombie & Kent, Twickers World and Ecotours in London; in the United States: Abercrombie & Kent in New York.

Airlines with flights to Luangwa include Zambia Airways (from London, Frankfurt, Rome and New York), British Airways, UTA of France, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Zambia Airways offers the connecting one-hour flight to the Luangwa from Lusaka.

# Your Oxford Summit.

For three days this September, world business and academic leaders will meet at Oxford. One of them should be you.

The occasion is the fifth annual International Business Outlook Conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica Ltd. The subject is the world. In three days, in small seminar groups, participants will review the current political, economic and social forces shaping the global business climate.

At the same time the Conference offers periods of quiet reflection and relaxation with a social program appropriate to its distinguished setting.

The closing banquet, at Blenheim Palace, will be addressed by Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In a period of major elections, market crashes, intractable debt, and tenacious wars, this Conference has never been more important. We hope you can attend.

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## TRAVEL

# When Commoners Can Visit Royal Retreat of Balmoral

by Joy Billington

**B**ALLATER, Scotland — The Scottish brogue of Mr. Hudson, the butler in "Upstairs, Downstairs," can be heard on British television these days advertising a time-sharing operation near Balmoral Castle. The message is that ordinary folk can enjoy the same hunting, shooting and fishing holidays as the royal family, and that they will be in good company if they invest in the valley known as Royal Deeside.

Whether Gordon Jackson's dulcet tones will persuade many people to commit themselves to the unreliable weather of Scottish vacations remains to be seen. What can be seen, though, is that the Dee River valley, where Queen Elizabeth II spends her annual holidays, seems to have escaped the commercial excesses of many resort areas, and that if the queen's ancestor, Queen Victoria, came back to the home she loved, she wouldn't get too fussed, as the Scots say, about the changes. The influence of the 20th century has been light.

Deeside emerges from the mists each spring when the tourists start arriving to view the Balmoral Castle grounds. And it folds back into long dark nights and knitting

each fall, when the royals and the tourists disappear. If Queen Victoria's ghost haunts her "happy valley" — surely draped in tartan and accompanied by a court of gamekeepers, Highland ponies and hunting dogs as painted by Edwin Landseer — it must gaze down at her holiday castle, all turreted and romantic as in the mellow, yellow Victorian summers, and be well pleased.

For the visitor who wants to see something of Balmoral itself — closer than the view from the Ballater-Braemar road — the months to choose are May, June or July, when the grounds are open.

The castle itself comes alive in late July after the tourists have been shut out of the grounds and preparations begin for the queen's arrival. She stays through September. For the rest of the year Balmoral is virtually closed.

After paying admission at the gate (the equivalent of \$2.20), visitors wander up the fir-planked driveway to view the outside of the building. It is dominated by the squat, turreted tower with its three turrets and clock, from which the queen's flag, the Royal Standard, flies when she is in residence. The castle is built of pale gray granite, which was quarried locally, and if to its first royal owners it was a dear "little" castle, to con-

temporary eyes it looks gigantic. Visitors can buy a guidebook and compare Albert's castle with the one he knocked down. (The original Balmoral proved too small for his growing family and it was demolished.)

Then there are the gardens, dog memorials, and the statue of the gamekeeper John Brown, who is said to have so firmly kept the widowed Victoria under his thumb that her son Edward VII had his likeness banished from the front door to the woods after his mother's death. The statue is said to be particularly lifelike at dusk.

**I**n the 56-foot-long (17-meter) ballroom, the only part of the castle open to the public, antlered stags' heads adorn the cream walls under the crossbeamed wooden ceiling. Ornate silver from Queen Victoria's table gleams in glass cases. Sun floods through the tall, Gothic windows casting a glow on the Landsknecht-painted scenes from Victorian holidays. In these Victoria is perched sideways on broad-backed Highland ponies.

It is easy to imagine the ballroom at the end of each summer when the queen holds a "Ghillies' Ball" there for the estate staff — gamekeepers, gardeners and household staff — swishing with kilts.

For three months of the year the queen's holiday hideaway goes commercial just like other British stately homes. The difference is that the income goes to local charities, rather than to maintenance. There are signs for the visitors, pointing this way and that. The gift shop sells dish towels decorated with corgis eating out of so-called Balmoral bowls, ashtrays, jams and plates, all liberally endowed with the Balmoral name. There is a tea shop.

Balmoral offers other diversions: hill walking; salmon fishing (George and Alexander Smith's sporting goods shop in Ballater can arrange this, though it can cost from \$700 to \$2,900 per rod a week); and grouse or stag shooting (again expensive — a proper arrangement with beaters can cost as much as \$3,000 a gun weekly). For her beaters, the queen uses the 100 soldiers of the Scottish regiment chosen to guard her each summer. Then there's golf, gliding, or the whisky trail that includes two local distilleries.

**V**ICTORIA's ghost might be shocked to see the tourists of May, June and July paying admission at the gate. She might not be amused to see the large parking lot at the main entrance and the tourist buses squeezing over Prince Albert's Bridge across the Dee, right up to the wrought-iron, crested gates. She might be surprised to see the main street of Ballater, eight miles away, lined with hotel and guesthouse signs, and puzzled by the tight security her royal descendants must endure. But surely Victoria would be pleased to observe that her great-great-granddaughter Elizabeth and her family enjoy Balmoral almost as much as she did, and that many traditions she began continue all these years later.

Victoria and Prince Albert fell in love with Scotland in 1842, not long after their marriage. In 1848 they leased (and later bought) Balmoral — sight unseen. Victoria wrote in her diary the night they took possession that it was "a pretty little castle," surrounded by



The castle, designed by Prince Albert.

J. Alan Cobb Ltd.

wooded hills, which reminded them of Thuringia, Prince Albert's German homeland.

"You can walk forever," the young queen wrote to her uncle, King Leopold of the Belgians, "and then the wildness, the solitariness of everything is so delightful, so refreshing, the people so good and so simple."

Even though the stiff protocol of court life in the south had been left behind, state business had to go on, and officials accommodated to say nothing of Albert's German relatives and foreign royals. So with the buildings of his youth in mind, Albert happily designed a new castle, today's Balmoral.

In late July local women and others from Edinburgh arrive to act as housemaids and make ready for the royal visit. They are often regulars at the job, according to the late royal valet, Stephen Barry, who wrote in "Royal Secrets" that their "10 weeks of working for royalty is the treat of the year."

At the "Ghillies' Ball," when the household and estate staff gather in the ballroom with the royals, he said, Prince Philip and Prince Charles try to dance with as many of the women as possible.

Senior household staff — chefs and footmen — travel north from Buckingham Palace with silver and chintz, usually by train from London to Aberdeen, and by car the 42 miles from there. The royals and their maids and valets cruise to Scotland aboard the royal yacht Britannia, an annual sail through Scotland's Western Isles, around John o'Groats to Aberdeen.

The prime minister traditionally comes for one weekend. Some members of the family may depart periodically to travel south, or even abroad, on personal or official engagements, and the queen has engagements in Scotland that put her on duty during the period. But the queen's vacation days are mostly quiet ones.

In the mornings she will deal with state papers. At lunchtime she will load the corgis into the Land-Rover and drive herself out to join Prince Philip and the other "guns" in the hills for picnics in the heather or in the various huts and shelters that dot the 50,000-acre estate. Afternoons, the queen may visit

her 87-year-old mother at Birkhall, which is on the estate. Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales also have a home there.

The Duke and Duchess of York will probably spend some time as guests at the castle. Dinner is at 8:15 P.M. sharp, sometimes served on Queen Victoria's thistle-decorated plates, or as a barbecue outside on one of those glowingly long Scottish evenings. Evenings usually end with a movie.

**W**ITHOUT the royal family, the town of Ballater would be just another small Highland community of about 1,000 inhabitants situated in a beauty spot. The royal coat of arms adorns almost all the local shops — earned after three years' service to members of the family.

The Queen Mother, who is a Scot, also stays at Birkhall for two weeks in May. She keeps up with all the local news.

Through August and September, the local baker, Kenneth Murdoch, bakes dainty butters (morning rolls) for the queen and her guests. The rolls he usually makes are too big for royal tastes. "I don't think she'd want to bite into a roll that size," he said, pointing to the regular rolls in the store. "I remember once for the 'Ghillies' Ball' we made finger rolls an inch thick. The royal chef wouldn't use them. They had to be half an inch thick."

Few shopkeepers will answer tourists' questions about where they can catch a glimpse of a royal, and the royals rarely shop in Ballater. A tourist might hang around the High Street all week without a sighting. Local hoteliers may warn their guests when a royal entourage is expected to pass. But there are a few surefire vantage points, except at Crathie Church where the queen and her family regularly attend the 11:30 A.M. Presbyterian (Church of Scotland) service.

Another event that guarantees the presence of royalty is the Braemar Gathering on the first Saturday of September. Braemar is about 16 miles along the Dee Valley from Ballater, and each year it holds its Highland Games. Usually Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales are there, sitting in their heather-and-berry-decorated pavilion, watching the

Shot-putting at the Games.

Paul Fussel/Magnum

Pipers at the Highland Games.

surrounded by a large garden in its earliest days. In its earliest days, Edenton was the center of government in North Carolina. In 1710, when it was called "the town" was the name of the royal governor and the unofficial capital of the colony. The first courthouse was located in 1719 and was a small building. Today Edenton's great treasure is the classic Georgian architecture. The Courthouse, with its deep porticos and graceful cupola, has been used continuously as a seat of government ever since it was built. Sessions of the court are occasionally held on the steps and porches of the building used as offices. The original

Continued on page 8

## Colonial America *Continued from page 8*

interior can be seen in the sedately paneled meeting room on the second floor, which in colonial times was used for balls and other festivities — in addition to Whig meetings.

Even St. Paul's Church illustrates the complexity of the town's associations with Britain. The church's rector, the Rev. Daniel Earle, retained his allegiance to the Church of England even when he was presiding over large gatherings at which he personally denounced British taxes and trade laws. Consequently, he was not allowed to hold services in the church during the revolution. Independence had a devastating effect on St. Paul's. Though it had only been completed in 1760, the brick structure fell into great disrepair and by the end of the century needed extensive restoration.

Today St. Paul's is well tended by a congregation with a history dating to 1701. Despite its boxy structure and heavy, square bell tower, the church sits gracefully in its spacious parklike surroundings. Under crepe myrtle, dogwoods and cedars are buried several revolutionary patriots, as well as three colonial governors. Among the latter is Charles Eden, for whom the town was renamed in 1722.

Even before the revolution was won, Edenton had begun to lose its prominence as a port and a center of political leadership. Today the courthouse square is a quiet, shady lawn, and the waterfront is a peaceful spot for watching the sunset over the bay.

Beaufort, with more direct access to the sea, has a more thoroughly nautical history. It was not only a center for shipping and fishing, but also home to whalers and had the colony's only shipbuilding industry. Beaufort's white houses, with their two-story porches and distinctive rooflines, were influenced by the architecture of the West Indies.

Though surrounded today by modern shipping facilities and undistinguished commercial development, the heart of Beaufort has changed little since it was laid out in 1713 by the deputy surveyor of North Carolina.

Nowhere in Beaufort is the town's history more palpable than in the Old Burial Ground, where a jumble of ancient graves lie in a thick grove of gnarled live oaks. Though the earliest date on a marker is 1756, the sandy graves are thought to include victims of the war with the Tuscarora Indians, which lasted from 1711 to 1715 and decimated the population of the region.

As Beaufort has retained the spirit of a sailing village, New Bern has grown into a small city. Multistory hotels, art galleries and full-fledged shopping malls are a few of the signs that New Bern has become by far the most urban of North Carolina's first towns.

New Bern was different from the beginning. Bath, Beaufort and Edenton were settled primarily by Virginians who moved south. New Bern was first populated by 400

immigrants from Switzerland and Germany. Protestant refugees from war and religious persecution. The group was led by Baron Christoph von Graffenreid, who named the town after Bern.

New Bern was laid out in 1710 by John Lawson, who also helped found Bath. "Since in America they do not like to live crowded," Lawson explained, he gave New Bern the wide streets and large lots that characterize it today. The town was all but destroyed during the Tuscarora War but was flourishing again by midcentury.

Governor Tryon made New Bern the capital of the colony in 1765, and work on its official residence began two years later. Today the reconstructed Tryon Palace is the chief reminder of New Bern's importance in the years before the revolution.

The town's most dashing revolutionary figure, John Wright Stanly, outfitted as many as 14 privateering vessels in New Bern and Philadelphia. His private navy took numerous British prizes before his entire fleet was captured by the British in the Caribbean. Though Stanly lost his ships, his wartime profits were sufficient to build a lavish Georgian house just as the war ended. Open to the public, the frame house features pedimented windows and corner quoins, and the richly carved interior woodwork has been declared the finest of its period in North Carolina.

The years immediately following the revolution brought great prosperity to New Bern. Its population doubled between 1780 and 1800, when the town became the state's largest. As a result, New Bern's colonial houses are outnumbered by its excellent examples of Federal architecture.

The best examples of Federal architecture have designs similar to the row houses found in port cities from Boston to Savannah. In New Bern, however, these houses are free-standing, with windows on the sides. One such house, built by John Stevenson about 1805, is part of the Tryon Palace Restoration Complex.

Another of New Bern's important Federal buildings is the 1812 First Presbyterian Church, a white frame structure with an Ionic portico and a five-level tower. The church was used as a military hospital when the town was occupied by Union troops through much of the Civil War; the occupation of New Bern is generally considered to have saved the town's early architecture from destruction.

Despite its growth through the 18th century, New Bern never fulfilled its promise of becoming a major port city. Eventually the town would do as Bath, Edenton and Beaufort had already done: It would give up the dream of growing into another Charleston, Richmond or Baltimore.

Rick Mashburn, a writer who lives in North Carolina, wrote this for The New York Times.

by Lewis Burke Frumkes

**N**ANTUCKET ISLAND, Massachusetts — Of course you've seen them, hanging casually from the arms of fashionable and stylish women. To most people in the United States these curious little rattan handbags with woven covers and swinging handles are known as Nantucket baskets, but to people on Nantucket they are known as lightship baskets.

So popular and recognizable are these creations that to own one is not unlike belonging to an exclusive club or secret society. It is said that a woman once traveling on the Paris subway noticed another woman carrying a bag similar to hers and, lifting her bag aloft, called out "Nantucket!" To which came the smiling response, "Oui, Nantucket."

Any proper search for the best lightship basket begins then, naturally enough, on Nantucket, that graceful green Massachusetts island, resting in the Atlantic Ocean just south of Cape Cod. It is here on Nantucket Island that lightships (or lightboats as they were first called) originated and for which the baskets are named.

Because the waters surrounding Nantucket are full of shifting sandbars and unpredictable currents often cloaked in deep and forbidding fogs, they have been a threat to sailors since the early 1800s.

As a consequence, in 1853 the United States Lighthouse Service announced that a lightship (a floating lighthouse with a foghorn that remains at its station regardless of the weather) would be moored at the shoals. To pass time the crewmen took to crafting honey-colored carryalls from cane to take to their wives and girlfriends back home. Usually these were 5.5-by-9.5-inch baskets (about 14 by 24 centimeters) with wrapped rawhide hinges.

The craft has been preserved by generations of Nantucketers so that today these baskets are internationally recognized for their beauty and durability (a Nantucket lightship basket is purported to be capable of

outlasting its owner). The baskets are signed and dated by the artists who craft them and an authentic Nantucket lightship basket may cost as much as \$1,200, and with carvings or scrimshaw up to \$3,000.

The Four Winds Crafts Guild on Straight Wharf, Tonkins on Main Street and the Spectrum represent some of the best basket makers on the island. The best of them are made by Paul Johnson and Donna Cifranic. Johnson, who is considered among the most

popular and recognizable are these

creations that to own one is not unlike

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Clos.
Textron	550,47	2524	2516	-12	-12
U.S. Corp.	46,72	100	99	-1	-1
Unilever N.	1,200,72	175	174	-1	-1
Geneve	1,920,2	495	495	+1	+1
Hewlett-Packard	1,100,2	100	99	-1	-1
Philips	1,627,17	17	17	-1	-1
American	1,624,4	524	524	-1	-1
AMD	1,570,14	14	14	+1	+1
IBM	1,516,11	100	99	-1	-1
Eastman	1,218,47	47	47	+1	+1
Ford Motor	1,202,47	47	47	+1	+1
Motorola	1,167,63	61	61	+1	+1
Novartis	5	5	5	0	0

Market Sales					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Clos.
NYSE 4 sum. volume	145,740,200				
NYSE 4 sum. value	9,580,000				
Amex prev. 4 sum. close	9,570,000				
Composite	142,01	141,23	141,23	+1.21	+1.21
Industrials	142,01	141,23	141,23	+1.21	+1.21
Trans.	122,62	122,28	122,28	-0.04	-0.04
Utilities	112,95	112,26	112,26	+0.41	+0.41
Finance	112,95	112,26	112,26	+0.41	+0.41

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Clos.
Composite	142,01	141,23	141,23	+1.21	+1.21
Industrials	142,01	141,23	141,23	+1.21	+1.21
Trans.	122,62	122,28	122,28	-0.04	-0.04
Utilities	112,95	112,26	112,26	+0.41	+0.41
Finance	112,95	112,26	112,26	+0.41	+0.41

Thursday's NYSE Closing					
Via The Associated Press					

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Close
Advanced	228	228	0	228	228
Declined	224	224	0	224	224
Total Issues	224	224	0	224	224
New Highs	14	14	0	14	14
New Lows	12	12	0	12	12

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Prev.	Year	Avg.	Chg.
Composite	309,12	12	308,97	308,97	-1.21
Industrials	309,12	12	308,97	308,97	-1.21
Finance	309,12	12	308,97	308,97	-1.21
Banks	307,24	24	307,00	307,00	-20.41
Utilities	307,24	24	307,00	307,00	-20.41
Trans.	307,24	24	307,00	307,00	-20.41
Tran.	307,24	24	307,00	307,00	-20.41

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Clos.
DomeP	307,12	12	307,00	0	12
Amgen	44,42	44,42	44,42	0	44,42
NY Time	31,00	25	25	-1.00	25
W.D.C.	12,27	12,27	12,27	0	12,27
PNR	12,27	12	12	-0.01	12
PNR	12,27	12	12	-0.01	12
KIRB	1,99	1,99	1,99	0	1,99
W.E.	1,99	1,99	1,99	0	1,99
MacSic	1,57	1,57	1,57	0	1,57
TEAR	1,00	100	100	0	100
W.E.	1,00	100	100	0	100
W.E.	1,00	100	100	0	100
W.E.	1,00	100	100	0	100
ENSCO	1,23	12	12	-0.01	12

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.	Buy	Sales	*\$b'11	Clos.
Advanced	228	228	228	2,70	228
Declined	224	224	224	2,70	224
Unchanged	224	224	224	2,70	224
Total Issues	224	224	224	2,70	224
New Highs	14	14	14	0.00	14
New Lows	24	21	21	0.00	21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	*\$b'11	Close	Chg.	Clos.
May 18	215,327	465,323	2,70		
May 17	215,001	465,323	2,70		
May 16	214,776	465,317	2,70		
May 13	195,464	391,917	0.473		
May 12	216,318	401,342	3,788		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Mixed in Modest Trading

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — Prices were mixed in moderate trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange as investors were jolted by the sharp drop in the Nikkei on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and grew more anxious about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 35.32 points on Wednesday, rose 7.63 to close at 19,857.2. The blue-chip index had been off by more than 24 points early in the day.

Declines, however, led advances by about a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 165.2 million shares, down from 184.0 million traded on Wednesday.

The broader New York Stock Exchange index picked up 0.50 point to close at 143.01. The price of an average share gained 11 cents.

The concern for the market continue to be higher interest rates with a strong economy in the background," said Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York.

"It had looked like we were going to get another hit," he said, referring to the 24-point drop early in the day and sharp declines in the previous two sessions.

Sid Dor, vice president of block trading at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta, agreed. "You're still facing a market that's fearful of inflation, he said.

He said market sentiment "has equaled or surpassed the pessimistic lows" since the Dow plumped 508 points on Oct. 19.

Investors were disappointed by lower stock prices in Britain and Japan. In Tokyo, the Nikkei average of 225 issues plunged 394.34 points, its steepest decline this year, closing at

27,373.24. On Wednesday, it had fallen 52.40 points.

Thursday's drop in the Nikkei was the steepest since a 587.50 point plunge on Dec. 26.

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**FUJI BANK**

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1988

**WALL STREET WATCH**

**\*Media General Fight Has Industry Glued to Its Seat**

By ALEX S. JONES  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Bert Sugarman's battle to take over Media General Inc., the Richmond, Virginia-based communications conglomerate, is being watched by many in the communications industry with the fascination due to a portentous struggle. Industry analysts say that communications companies with two tiers of stock, such as Media General, The New York Times Co. and Washington Post Co., are almost unassassable as takeover targets. Analysts add that Mr. Sugarman's assault is unlikely to succeed.

Although Mr. Sugarman has made a \$70 a share offer for below that level. On Wednesday, the shares closed at \$42.25, down \$1, on the American Stock Exchange. Yet within the industry there remains concern that somehow, Mr. Sugarman might win.

"This is a test case, and if Sugarman wins, you will probably see a lot of people trying to duplicate his efforts," said Matti A. Prima, managing director of Henry Ansbacher Inc., a New York investment banker that specializes in communications companies.

Mr. Sugarman, whose Beverly Hills, California, companies produce "The Dating Game" and "The Newlywed Game," offered \$61.50 for Media General's shares earlier this year and was spurned by the company. Media General also won a favorable ruling in federal court that blunted Mr. Sugarman's efforts to force a vote of all shareholders on the offer.

But his attorneys say he will appeal the ruling, and last week he raised the offer to \$70 a share for both classes of Media General stock in an effort to put more pressure on the D. Tennen Bryan family, which has run Media General for more than a century. Among the company's holdings are newspapers, cable systems and television stations.

The next round in the bitter contest is scheduled for Friday, when holders of Media General's publicly traded stock are scheduled to vote at an annual meeting on whether three positions on the nine-person board will be filled by directors nominated by management or by Mr. Sugarman and two of his allies.

**B**OTH SIDES have crisscrossed the country in recent weeks, waging a furious proxy battle aimed particularly at the institutional investors who control about 40 percent of the company's publicly traded class A shares. The Bryans control about 71 percent of the class B shares, which are not publicly traded, and elect the other directors, thereby controlling the company.

But the Bryan family controls only about 15 percent of the publicly traded shares. Of the rest of the shares, 10 percent are owned by the employees' thrift plan, which will vote independently; 10 percent are held by people living in the Richmond area; 15 percent are owned by widely dispersed individual shareholders and Mr. Sugarman controls just over 10 percent, according to Don Carter, president of the Carter Organization Inc., a proxy solicitor retained by Mr. Sugarman.

Should Mr. Sugarman win the proxy fight, he would technically be no closer to forcing the Bryan family to sell, something family members have repeatedly vowed not to do. But he would be in a position to scrutinize and harass management.

J. Stewart Bryan, 50, vice chairman of Media General, said late last week that the family was "perfectly capable of maintaining the management of Media General with three dissident members of the board, though we would prefer not to."

But should the Bryans decide they wished not to endure such aggravation, they would have an array of options, ranging from selling the company to a more agreeable buyer or taking it

See MEDIA, Page 15

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates									
	S.	E.	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	Yen	
Amsterdam	1.094	1.552	1.210	20.880	5.13*	0.3209	1.3451	1.2046	
Frankfurt	1.097	1.577	1.215	20.912	5.145	0.3212	1.3454	1.2052	
London (b)	1.095	1.572	1.213	20.895	5.135	0.3208	1.3453	1.2047	
Paris	1.091	1.565	1.209	20.850	5.125	0.3205	1.3450	1.2039	
New York (c)	1.083	1.563	1.208	20.850	5.125	0.3205	1.3450	1.2039	
Tokyo	1.074	1.554	1.204	20.830	5.115	0.3203	1.3448	1.2037	
Zurich	1.045	1.549	1.202	20.820	5.112	0.3202	1.3445	1.2036	
1 U.S. \$	1.2947	1.6932	1.3445	21.000	5.1248	0.3244	1.3551	1.2135	1.1245
1 SDR	1.3245	1.7245	1.3747	21.200	5.1355	0.3252	1.3652	1.2243	1.1529
Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. In other centers: New York: cleasing rates: a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.									

Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Currency	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	Currency	1.2441	1.2455	1.2472	1.2472
Pound Sterling	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	Swiss franc	1.4903	1.4903	1.4903	1.4903
Japanese yen	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	U.S. dollar	1.2441	1.2455	1.2472	1.2472
Deutsche mark	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	1.0821	French franc	1.4903	1.4903	1.4903	1.4903
Other: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Banque de Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (lira, riyal, dirham); Gossbank (Vienna). Other data from Reuters and AP.									

**Interest Rates**

Eurocurrency Deposits									
United States	U.K.	France	Switzerland	Germany	United States	U.K.	France	Switzerland	Germany
1 month	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
2 months	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
3 months	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
6 months	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
1 year	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, D.M., S.F., Pound, FF, Yen); Lazard Frères (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates									
	May 19								
United States	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Discount rate	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Federal funds	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
3-month T-bills	8.03	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05
6-month T-bills	8.05	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07
1-year T-bills	8.07	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
3-month CDs	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
6-month CDs	8.05	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07
1-year CDs	8.07	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
Japan	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Discount rate	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
1-month interbank	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
3-month interbank	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
West Germany	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Discount rate	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
1-month interbank	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
3-month interbank	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
United Kingdom	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
Discount rate	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
1-month interbank	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
3-month interbank	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
France	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
Discount rate	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
1-month interbank	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
3-month interbank	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
Japan	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.7				



# WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE FUTURE.

**WEBER**

**SOLEX**

**JAEGER**

**VEGLIA BORLETTI**

**CAVIS**

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**SIEM**

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**MAGNETI  
MARELLI**

A great industrial group has been established: Magneti Marelli. A number of companies have been united to consolidate their resources, investments, projects, people and experience. Over 2000 people in Italy, France,

UK, United States and Brazil are now dedicated to research and development. Magneti Marelli firmly believes that the key to the future lies in high-tech electronic systems, together with dedicated hardware and sophisti-

cated software. The coordinated investments in innovation and technologies, 16% of sales, enable Magneti Marelli to meet the increasing demand of future automotive applications where integrated systems will be employed.







الآن من الأصل

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Steady in Lackluster Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar ended little changed Thursday as concern about U.S. inflation and the recent poor performance on Wall Street ended the currency's two-day gain.

Following the initial euphoria over the \$9.75 billion U.S. trade deficit for March that pushed the dollar up the previous two days, dealers said they were concerned that the improvement from the \$13.8 billion shortfall might be unsustainable.

The fragile state of the U.S. stock and bond markets, where the trade figures aroused inflation fears, was reducing demand for dollars as an investment currency, they said.

The currency fell despite remarks by the U.S. treasury secretary, James A. Baker III, Mr. Baker, attending the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, rejected comments from some European finance ministers that the pace of U.S. domestic demand was too high and could bring on a new inflationary spiral.

"We do not see the risks that some others have suggested by way of inflation or overly expansive domestic demand in the United States," Mr. Baker said.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.7008 Deutsche marks from 1.6908 on Wednesday, but eased to 1.6887 yen after 124.95. It was unchanged at 1.4180 Swiss francs and slipped to 5.7555 French francs from 5.7570.

The British pound dipped to \$1.8630 from \$1.8675.

Tannus Vibbard, a foreign exchange analyst for Harris Bank of Chicago, said "the bloom of the

## London Dollar Rates

Closes

Deutsche mark

Pound sterling

Swiss franc

French franc

Source: Reuters

from 1.4226, and to 5.7545 French franc from 5.7715.

The pound, helped by a jump in British bank lending for April, rose to \$1.8675 from \$1.8615. The rise in bank credit fanned speculation that Britain would need to keep interest rates high to combat inflation.

Dealers noted that the dollar demand caused by Tuesday's news of a much smaller than expected U.S. trade deficit for March had not lasted long to subside. Now, they said, financial markets were focusing on the possible distortions to the export figures from larger than usual gold and aircraft sales.

Sentiment for the dollar had also been undermined in overseas markets by comments on Wednesday from Martin Feldstein, a former White House economic adviser, dealers said. Mr. Feldstein said that the dollar could decline to 116 yen in the next 12 months.

Some dealers said they hoped that Friday's figure for the U.S. April Consumer Price Index would stir some activity. (UPI, Reuters)

trade figures is off and now we are watching Wall Street."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 21 points Tuesday and more than 35 points Wednesday. Although the 30-stock index rose about 7 points on Thursday, the wider market declined.

"At the moment, central banks seem to be winning," commented a trader with a major U.S. bank in London, noting that the fear of central bank intervention had virtually ended the dollar's volatility.

In London, the dollar slipped to 1.7024 DM, from 1.7060 DM on Wednesday, and to 124.80 yen from 125.50.

It fell to 1.4160 Swiss francs

## Greenspan Sees Odds of Stock Crash as Small

Reuters

**WASHINGTON** — Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress on Thursday there was only a "very small probability" of a repeat of the October stock market collapse.

Mr. Greenspan, indirectly criticizing congressional proponents of more federal regulation of stock and futures markets, told a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee that "inappropriate efforts" to correct the financial system might in fact destabilize financial markets.

"There's competition building between domestic demand and foreign demand," said Joseph Liro of S.G. Warburg Securities Inc. "I don't have inflation nightmares of the late '70s and the early '80s. But I do see inflation accelerating to 5.5 percent or 6 percent by year end."

"We cannot provide an iron-clad guarantee that there will not be another Oct. 19 in our future," the central bank chief said. But he added that there was only a "very small probability of a replay" of that day.

U.S. cents in early January to almost 81.50 cents recently.

On Wednesday, the Canadian currency slipped to 80.35 cents in New York, down nearly half a cent from Tuesday's finish and almost 1 cent from a week before.

"We'll see 80 cents in the next couple of days," predicted one Toronto-based currency trader.

Yet few traders expect the currency to fall much below this level.

"This is mostly a short-term correction exacerbated by the trade numbers," another trader said.

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## Moderate Gain Seen in April Consumer Prices

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — U.S. consumer prices are likely to show a moderate April increase, reflecting higher energy costs and increased import prices, in government data scheduled for release Friday, economists say.

Economists expect the Consumer Price Index to post a gain of 0.4 percent to 0.5 percent for the month, excluding the food and energy components. The index advanced by an overall 0.5 percent in March.

Looking ahead, economists expect a moderate pickup in the inflation rate over the course of 1988 in comparison with last year. Among other factors, they cite high levels of use of factories, as well as strong domestic and foreign demand for U.S. products.

"It looks like demand is pressing up against near-term supply in many of these areas," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanson & Co. "Gains in these are expected ultimately to flow to the consumer price level."

The Commerce Department's report Tuesday on U.S. trade in March also underlined the strength of the manufacturing sector. Exports surged 23 percent to a record monthly total of \$28.97 billion.

All of this comes on top of recent price

advances in agricultural commodities, particularly soybeans, as well as a rise in import prices resulting from the dollar's weakness.

Economists also said that continued strength in the world economy should ensure healthy energy demand, and thus firm fuel prices. "Everything is pointing in the same direction," said Mr. Jones of Lanson. "We're going to get an acceleration in inflation this year, but it's likely to be a gradual one."

Predictions of accelerating inflation come amid a rise in interest rates and speculation that the Federal Reserve will be forced to push rates up further to slow growth and rein in inflation.

Economists do not expect the April report on the Consumer Price Index to prompt the Fed to act just yet. Mr. Liro of Warburg, for example, predicted that the Fed would choose to delay taking any action until early next month, when the May employment report will be released.

The jobs data will give the central bank more information about the precise health of industrial production, personal income and capacity utilization.

## OECD: Nations Set Aside Farm Dispute, Signaling Resolve on Trade Talks

(Continued from page 1)

by taking actions that go in the opposite direction.

In particular, the EC objects to the United States bringing back into production farm land that has been fallow. The 12-nation bloc argues that such a move would add an estimated 10 million tons of crops to a glutted world market. Another concern of EC officials is the scheduled \$1 billion increase in the U.S. export subsidy program.

No such commitments were made in Paris. Both U.S. and EC officials underlined throughout the two-day meeting that such specific

commitments are the responsibility of the negotiators in Geneva.

On the general economic outlook, the communiqué said there are no grounds for "complacency." It called for structural reforms and

monetary and fiscal policies aimed at supporting job-creating, noninflationary growth, correcting external imbalances containing budget deficits" as well as "main-

taining orderly financial markets and achieving greater exchange-rate stability."

Mr. Baker said that the United States was making a "smooth transition" from a consumer-driven to an export-led economy. In addition, he said, the United States does not see evidence of the underlying fear of inflation increasing — a fear currently troubling U.S. financial markets.

On Wednesday, however, Nigel

Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said that U.S. domestic demand "is rising uncomfortably fast." He said that demand could fuel global inflation.

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, the EC's executive body, made similar comments on Wednesday.

The communiqué issued on Thursday said that countries agreed on the need to "avoid confrontational and destabilizing trade policies."

The ministers also authorized the OECD to begin work on establishing a dialogue with industrializing countries outside the organization. The countries were not specified. Nor was the nature of the contact or the subject of such talks.

It is clear, however, that the dialogue is intended to include the four so-called tigers of Asia — Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — as well as Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. But officials here made clear it is by no dialogue will never begin.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

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147

## Oilers Bruise Bruins, 2-1, in Cup Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
EDMONTON, Alberta — Keith Acton, resurrected in January from a dreadful Minnesota team, repaid the Edmonton Oilers on Wednesday night by tipping in a third-period shot to give them a 2-1 victory over the Boston Bruins in a bruising defensive battle that began the best-of-seven Stanley Cup final.

The Oilers, better known for their offensive talents, limited the Bruins to 14 shots. And though managing only 22 themselves, Acton's goal was enough to pin the defeat on longtime Edmonton backup goalie Andy Moog.

"I think teams expect us to play a wide-open brand of hockey, especially in a game where we're not scoring a lot of goals," said the Oilers' Craig Simpson. "And then we surprise them by being hard-nosed and aggressive, but in a calm sort of way."

The scoreless first period was typical of an opening game of a long series, a feeling-out process in which the Bruins eschewed offense for the sake of shutting down the Oilers. As a result, the Oilers put six shots on Moog. Boston managed only one genuine threat on three power plays. Edmonton none in two because of the aggressive penalty killing of Randy Burridge and Steve Kasper.

There was more grinding in the second period, but each team managed a goal. Wayne Gretzky scored first, for Edmonton, then Cam Neely matched it on one of Boston's four shots.

Gretzky scored at 1:46, on a power play, after Boston was caught with an extra man on the ice. First, though, the crowd of 17,502 got a shock, as the Bruins' Ken Linsman raced in on a short-handed breakaway and hit a post.

Steve Smith, whose shot at 1 minute, 15 seconds of the third period would be tipped in by Acton, set up Gretzky's goal with a drive from the blue line that struck two Bruins, one

from behind and Lemay got it back.

Moog, outstanding in defeat, then rebounded to keep the Bruins in contention, stopping Esa Tikkanen's shot and Jim Kurn's rebound. The Bruins continued to press and were unlucky not to tie when Moog, again, open in front, passed up a shot to feed Burridge for a better one near the left post. Burridge actually put the puck between Fehr's legs from behind and Lemay got it back.

But when he shot the second time, Fehr made the save. (WP, NYT)

## SPORTS



Danny Ainge of the Celtics got a head hold on Spud Webb, but the Hawks broke away to end a 13-game losing streak in Boston.

But when he shot the second time, Fehr made the save. (WP, NYT)

## ■ Demers Contract Extended

Coach Jacques Demers has been given a two-year extension that lengthens his contract with the De-

troit Red Wings through the 1992-93 season. The Associated Press reported.

Demers, who signed a five-year contract with the Red Wings on June 13, 1986, reportedly had been a candidate to become Quebec Nordiques' general manager.

"It's a great feeling, but we have to keep everything in perspective," said the Hawks' Dominique Wilkins, who scored 11 of his 25 points in the game's final 8 minutes, 16 seconds.

"We have to play another game."

The series' sixth game is scheduled for Friday night at the Omni in Atlanta, where the Hawks have beaten the Celtics eight of the last nine times they've played. A seventh game, if necessary, will be played Sunday in Boston.

For the first time in four years, the Celtics, who twice in that span won the NBA title, trail in a conference playoff. Now they could become the fifth team in NBA history — the first since 1977 — to lose a seven-game series after winning the first two. And they hadn't lost to the Hawks in Boston since a 114-105 setback on March 1, 1985.

"We felt going into the series we were a better team than Atlanta," said Boston forward Larry Bird. "Maybe that hurt us."

Then he added: "Friday will be a chance to see what this team is made of."

The Celtics led most of the game,

## NBA PLAYOFFS

BOSTON — The Atlanta Hawks, ending a 13-game losing streak in Boston Garden, defeated the Boston Celtics, 112-104, Wednesday night to take a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal and put themselves within a victory of meeting the Detroit Pistons for the right to advance to the National Basketball Association's championship series.

Detroit eliminated the Chicago Bulls in five games with a 102-95 victory Wednesday night.

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The Celtics led most of the game,

and had an 84-76 edge with 9:46 to go on Bird's 15-foot (4.5-meter) jump shot. The Hawks then went on a 15-4 surge, with Wilkins scoring his first five points of the second half. His two free throws put Atlanta ahead, 97-94, with 3:30 left. But the Celts' Robert Parish was credited with two points on Scott Hastings' defensive steal and Dennis Johnson's two foul shots at 2:25 put Boston up, 98-97.

Wilkins then made two free throws at 2:07 to put Atlanta ahead for good. Glenn Rivers made two foul shots at 1:33. Tree Rollins blocked Johnson's drive, the ball going out of bounds off the Boston guard, and Rivers sank an 18-foot jumper with 57 seconds left.

That made it 103-98 lead. But it was the parade to the foul line — the Hawks made 22 of 24 free throws in the final period — that had doomed the Celts.

Atlanta's Kevin Willis was the game's high scorer, with a career-playoff high of 27 points on 12-of-16 shooting. Rivers had 24 and Bird 22 for Boston.

Pistons 102, Bulls 95: In Pontiac, Michigan, the Pistons advanced to the Eastern final for the second straight year behind the play of Bill Laimbeer, who scored 13 of his 19 points in the fourth quarter, and Dennis Johnson's two foul shots at 2:25 put Boston up, 98-97.

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Willis then made two free throws at 2:07 to put Atlanta ahead for good. Glenn Rivers made two foul shots at 1:33. Tree Rollins blocked Johnson's drive, the ball going out of bounds off the Boston guard, and Rivers sank an 18-foot jumper with 57 seconds left.

That made it 103-98 lead. But it was the parade to the foul line — the Hawks made 22 of 24 free throws in the final period — that had doomed the Celts.

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## OBSERVER

## Gone With the Mystique

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Trying to think of the perfect title: "Gone With the Wind II?"

All wrong. Sounds like a Sylvester Stallone flick. Unless we can get Stallone to play Rhett Butler. Of course, how do we know there's going to be a Rhett Butler part? Twenty years ago Rhett was already a little gray, a little wrinkled, a little 1935 for 1965 hippie tastes. Need a character a little younger than old 1935 Rhett to do heavy box office with today's teeners.

Maybe Rhett's illegitimate son, Rhett Junior? Terrible. Junior is out, out, out. Talk about 1935! That knucklehead kid in *Dick Tracy* was Junior. How about making the illegitimate son Rhett the Second? Could we use the Roman numeral, cast Stallone, and solve title problem by calling it "Rhett II."

Better not. Just invites a lot of wiseguy reviewers to call it "Rhettched the Second."

Well, there's always "Return of Gone With the Wind."

Also "Son of Gone With the Wind."

"Bride of Gone With the Wind."

Sure, and there's "Abbott and Costello Meet Gone With the Wind." Also "Gidget Goes With the Wind."

How about "Gone With the Wind?"

Be serious. We are talking big story, big book, big bucks. Setting: Dixie after Reconstruction.

Maybe "Gone With the Reconstruction."

If we could get the author to make Scarlett O'Hara a big-time real-estate speculator. She's putting up gigantic skyscrapers all over impoverished Dixie. Impoverished Dixie sleeping in streets, nothing to eat but last week's grits and stale cornpone infested with the bird weevil.

Okay, so Rhett's illegitimate son, who is a do-gooder, somehow gets up to Scarlett's \$10 million apartment atop the incredibly expensive Scarlett Tower and makes an impassioned speech: The people have nothing to eat but weevil-infested cornpone.

Throughout his speech, Scarlett is gorging on a whole barbecue hog, but pauses long enough to tell the lad she once swore she was never gonna be hungry again.

Then, in a gesture worthy of Don Giovanni flaunting his contempt for the stony Commandante, she looks over her groaning table and says, "Who speaks of weevil here? I see no weevil. I hear no weevil, I speak no weevil."

And the title would be? "Gone With the Weevil," of course.

Let's try just a little harder, shall we? Let's try to keep the wind motif. Why do I use ridiculous words like that? I never say "mystique," do I? And "mystique" isn't half as silly as "motif."

Wait a minute.

"The Scarlett Mystique." Not bad, eh? Of course I don't know what Scarlett's mystique might be. I don't even know what a mystique is, much less one that Scarlett might have. Doesn't matter. Betty Friedan titled her book "The Feminine Mystique" and it paid off like Fort Knox without anybody being able to tell you what a mystique was.

Let's try staying with that sweet-smelling, ever-loving wind. Maybe something sad and sardonic. Like "Wind Thou Never Wert."

Imagine Rhett's illegitimate son confronting the ancient Miss Scarlett atop the incredibly expensive but vulgar Scarlett Tower. "Come to the window, boy," she says, "and look down there." Down there at her feet, the whole god-awful land of cotton, Dixie, stretching all the way from Key West to Parchach.

They tried to tell me all that down there would be gone, gone with the wind," she tells Rhett. "But it's still down there, just like your illegitimate daddy is still down there too, and just like I'm up here. I'm none of us gone with the wind because —"

Here Scarlett throws open the window, shakes her fist at the air and, cackling in disturbed fashion, "Wind, thou never Wert."

OK, you want to know why Rhett II is up there with the old crone, and why, if the original Rhett isn't gone with the wind either, he hasn't been hauled into the climactic scene. And my answer is, how should I know? That's the writer's department.

My job is to produce a best-seller title. The author's is to invent a plot that exploits the title. We are not talking art here. We are talking mighty heavy wampum.

New York Times Service

## A Taste of America in Moscow

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When three of the best young chefs from Seattle made lunch for 25 people at the Mezhdunarodnaya Hotel here Monday, they were also making history. Captain Pence, 24, and two assistants, Laura Dewell and Diana Nowlis, 27 and 28 respectively, are the first American chefs to visit the Soviet Union, as guests of the Republic of Georgia. They are part of an exchange program arranged by Gosteleradio, the government-run radio and television conglomerate, in the Republic of Georgia.

What Pence described as an "unbelievable dream come true" began last February in Seattle, when Armas Saneblidze, the chairman of Gosteleradio-Georgia, was dining with Bob Walsh, president of the organizing committee of the Goodwill Games, an Olympics-style international sports competition that will be held in Seattle in 1990. The broadcast network was sponsoring a film about Seattle as a prelude to the games. The first Goodwill Games, sponsored by Ted Turner and the Soviet government's sports and radio-television organization, were held in Moscow in 1986.

The Georgians were so impressed with their meal that they sent gifts to the chefs. In return, the chefs sent handsomely arranged trays of savories. But as Vaso Margvelashvili, the director of the network's foreign relations department, explained, "Georgians always like to be the last to say thank you, and they invited the chefs for a farewell drink."

One toast led to another and soon an invitation was extended to the chefs — all of them from Fuller's restaurant at the Seattle Sheraton — to visit the Soviet Union. A return trip by Soviet chefs is planned for the fall.

The visit of the American chefs was scheduled and canceled at least a half-dozen times; their visas didn't arrive until the climactic scene. And my answer is, how should I know? That's the writer's department.

Not knowing if the women were on the plane until it landed at 5:15 P.M. Sunday, Margvelashvili paced the terminal, chain-smoking and heaving deep sighs. Finally, he saw not the chefs, but

the women.

Assured that all such items were available, they submitted their list and were whisked off to dinner at the Mezhdunarodnaya.



Donald Berman/The New York Times

Diana Nowlis, Captain Pence and Laura Dewell preparing lunch.

the 17 boxes of food and equipment they had brought.

Their supplies included the best that Washington State has to offer: salmon, Dungeness crab, Hamma Hamma and Olympia oysters, wild greens, edible flowers, smoked ducks and smoked chickens, hazelnuts, cheeses, fiddlehead ferns, wild raspberry honey, hazelnut oil, marionberry preserves, jalapeño jelly, apple ginger chutney and Washington beer and wines, only a bottle of which were broken. The charge for excess baggage was \$140.

Until the last, the chefs had no idea if they would be allowed to take anything along. "We figured we'd just come and wing it," said Pence. On the trip to Moscow, they learned that they would be cooking lunch the next day for Soviet officials and the U.S. ambassador, Jack Matlock, and his wife, Rebecca.

"Well, I guess we'd better start planning," Nowlis said. "Can we get butter and cream? Is there a supermarket where we can go shopping? Can we get vinegar and mustard?"

Assured that all such items were available, they submitted their list and were whisked off to dinner at the Mezhdunarodnaya.

Pence, who is seven months pregnant, begged off.

Before dinner, the chefs took a quick tour of the hotel kitchen. "This is better than our kitchen," said Nowlis as she and Dewell flipped open oven doors and examined work areas. And why not? The hotel was built by Armand Hammer, and the kitchen is filled with American equipment.

Dinner — where they were joined by Margvelashvili; Georgi Gorgodze, who heads the board of the ministry of trade in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi; an interpreter and two Americans — was described to the visitors as a "typical Russian dinner," complete with folk music and dancing. When Nowlis's main course arrived, she was asked what she had ordered. Looking at her plate, she said, "A corn dog." The chicken Kiev certainly could have passed for a corn dog, though it had less flavor.

The dinner and a breakfast of rubbery eggs the next day convinced the chefs that no matter what they did it would be successful by comparison.

Their meal was far better. Never mind the circumstances under which they were working

("camping out" was Pence's description). The stoves and stainless-steel countertops hid the reality: There were no pots, pans, bowls or utensils. "It's about as difficult as we thought it would be," Nowlis said.

"Now we are going to have to do it the old-fashioned way," Pence said. "By hand."

The bus that was to have picked up the Seattle chefs at 9 A.M. went to the wrong hotel; another was dispatched. A block from their destination, that bus broke down. The chefs arrived in the kitchen at 11 A.M.; lunch was scheduled for 1 o'clock.

Even the menu kept changing. When the Soviet kitchen helper arrived with peanuts instead of walnuts, the apple walnut cobbler became apple cobbler.

The ingredients began arriving, one by one. First came the vinegar for the salad dressing, it was so strong that Pence was nearly overcome by the fumes. "It needs a little water," she said. Next came the oil for the mayonnaise: sunflower, as requested. Later, the mustard for the crab cakes was arrived. Eventually, there was even chocolate for the apple cobbler topping. The apples, however, were nowhere in sight. Nor were the carrots. Nor the onions.

It was 12:30 P.M. Moments later, everything arrived at once. Lunch, remarkably, was only 20 minutes late. The menu was a Pacific Northwest delight: wild greens with hazelnut-thyme dressing, smoked chicken and Washington State goat cheese. Dungeness crab cakes with apple-ginger chutney mayonnaise, sautéed fiddleheads and carrots, apple cobbler with chocolate and Washington State wines.

With the exception of the guest who picked the hazelnuts out of his salad, Georgians and Americans alike were relishing every course.

The chefs later agreed that preparing the lunch was a capsule lesson on working in Moscow. They are to prepare three more meals in Georgia, where Gorgodze insists that everything will be easier.

The rivalry between the Russians and Georgians is famous. "We do not have these problems in Georgia," Gorgodze said.

A Japanese art society long associated with the imperial family announced Thursday the creation of international prizes for artists that are likely to become among the most lucrative awards of their kind. According to the sponsor, the Japan Art Association, the prize — the Praemium Imperiale — will be awarded starting in 1989 in each of five categories — sculpture, painting, music, architecture and drama, which will include film and video as well as theater. The association was reported to be contemplating awards of about \$100,000 each. Much of the money is expected to come from the Fujisaki Communications Group, whose former chairman, Nobuyuki Shikimai, is a prominent art patron. "Japan has reached the stage where we want to make cultural contributions to the world," said Yasuaki Nakasone, the former prime minister and the association's president. Japanese artists will not be considered for any prize for the first three years.

"Mr. Nakasone decided to invoke the tea-ceremony rule — to have the guest go first," said Akifusa Honda, the association's director.

Winners will be chosen by the association's board of trustees based on recommendations from five "international advisors." They are former prime ministers Jacques Chirac of France, Edward Heath of Britain, and Amintore Fanfani of Italy, Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, and David Rockefeller, former chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

It was left to each adviser how to evaluate possible candidates.

Ewan Macmillan, removed from office as governor of Arizona amid accusations of misused funds and tasteless comments about blacks and homosexuals, will not give his scheduled May 27 speech at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. A faculty adviser pointed out that the university requires speakers to sign a contract with a clause saying, "A speaker must not in his personal life have committed acts of immorality, dishonesty or other conduct that would make it inappropriate for the [Mormon] Church Education System to feature him as a speaker."

Rare for a man who maintains nothing to say in an empty and meaningless world, a work by Samuel Beckett was published in France Thursday. "L'Image," a 1,200-word single sentence, is purportedly "the best mouse in Britain" in 1973 when he was a kitten and Edward Heath was prime minister and remained through successive administrations. Wilberforce often spent time loitering in international sunbathing on the front doorsteps of No. 10, the prime minister's official residence, but he retired to a private home in Essex more than a year ago. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was sad to hear the news, her press office said.

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The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has named Gunther Herbig as music director, succeeding Andrew

Macmillan, who served four British prime ministers, died in his sleep Thursday. He was 85. The cellist, reportedly "the best mouse in Britain" in 1973 when he was a kitten and Edward Heath was prime minister and remained through successive administrations. Wilberforce often spent time loitering in international sunbathing on the front doorsteps of No. 10, the prime minister's official residence, but he retired to a private home in Essex more than a year ago. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was sad to hear the news, her press office said.

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